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RADISE



E. HEATH







THE FERN PARADISE.

Some Press Opinions

OF

'THE FERN PARADISE,'

Selected from 100 favourable Reviews.

FIRST EDITION.

Saturday Review.

'It is an appropriate undertaking for a practical philanthropist to bring home fern-hunting and fern culture to the mind and eye of the many. . . . The plan of Mr. Heath's book is well conceived. First he stimulates a taste for the fernery by vivid descriptions of fern land and its unflowering botanic inhabitants, and this done he introduces us to a dozen typical 'single ferns,' the only species of their respective genera; afterwards discussing some seven interesting 'fern groups,' and all this simply and clearly, and yet with enough of exactness to prevent any scientific reader having the right to cavil at an untechnicality, which is an especial boon to the general reader and amateur fern fancier. . . . Unless Mr. Heath himself paints on canvas as cleverly as he depicts on paper the scenes with which his favourite plants are connected, it might be worth an artist's while to visit some of the haunts and outlooks of his Devonian rambles.'

Spectator.

'With the view of promoting fern culture it is that Mr. Heath has produced this charming little volume, which, written, it is needless to say, *con amore*, will not only enchant the Fern lover, but will also please and instruct the general reader.'

British Quarterly Review.

'We earnestly commend this volume, written by one who is an intense lover of Nature, and who has thrown around his subject, not only the light of science, but the charm of enthusiasm and poetry.'

Morning Post.

'*The Fern Paradise* comes from the pen of a well-known writer on popular subjects. While Mr. Heath makes his plea for the culture of ferns almost irresistible by his alluring sketches of 'The Fern Paradise of England,' he also shows how readily the most charming features of that paradise may be utilized for the ornamentation even of the humblest dwellings.'

Standard.

'*The Fern Paradise* has won its way to a most deservedly high place in popular estimation.' . . . 'The chapters which the author devotes to accounts of rambles amongst green lanes and shady nooks are delightfully fresh, and full of picturesque descriptions and delicate word-painting. Lovers of the beautiful in Nature could desire no more charming programme for a country holiday than to follow, *The Fern Paradise* in hand, Mr. Heath's wanderings. . . . We have read with great pleasure his charming descriptions.'

Garden.

'This book has for its acknowledged object the development of the popular taste for ferns. If an enthusiastic appreciation of his subject, a vivid imagination, and splendid powers of description are likely to assist in the accomplishment of the Author's purpose, he will probably have the satisfaction of knowing in time that he has been successful. His work has evidently been a labour of love; and wisely choosing to approach his subject from an aesthetic rather than from a scientific point of view, the opportunity has been afforded for descriptive writing of a kind rarely to be found in works bearing upon botanical matters.'

Land and Water.

'Mr. Heath has fulfilled his task with characteristic ability. His object is to extend the love of fernery; and we imagine that few who read his pages will do so uninfluenced by his enthusiasm.'





'Now the lane for a short distance observes a straighter and narrower course, between hedgebanks containing luxuriant specimens of noble-growing Ferns.'

Page 130.

Frontispiece.

THE
FERN PARADISE:
A Plea for the Culture
of Ferns.

BY
FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH,

AUTHOR OF
"THE FERN WORLD," "THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY,"
"THE 'ROMANCE' OF PEASANT LIFE,"
ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION

(*Being the Fourth.*)

London: JUL 1878.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE,
AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
1878.

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W.H. Prior

161. ;. 102.



1



PREFACE TO THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION.



N this, its FOURTH, Edition, 'THE FERN PARADISE' enters upon an entirely new phase of its existence. It is indeed, to a large extent, a new book. Not only has the original text been carefully revised throughout, but considerable additions have been made to the volume.

The first contents comprised two parts, respectively called 'Fern-land' and 'Ferns and Fern Culture.' These remain—revised, and supplemented by additions to their text—as Parts I. and IV., whilst the whole of Parts II. and III.

—‘A Fern Paradise at Home’ and ‘The Hygienic Influence of Plants in Rooms’ (with the exception of the Introduction to Part II.)—have been written for the present edition. Alterations so extensive have necessarily required an increase in the size of the volume and the re-setting of the type throughout.

But the especial feature of this new edition is its illustrations. And here the Author has to make acknowledgment to a host of kind friends for the suggestion that the utility of his ‘Plea’ for Fern culture would be greatly enhanced and strengthened by pictorial embellishment.

An illustrated title-page appeared to the Author to be indispensable to the present edition: and if the Reader will indulgently imagine—in looking upon this first and introductory page—that he is looking through an opening in a ferny embankment at a perspective of clustering Ferns in graceful association with shady rocks and woodland knolls; and if the Reader will, at

the same time, imagine that he hears the music of running water and feels the soft breath of springtide, the Author ventures to indulge the hope that such pleasant, though imaginary, impressions will be very potent in their effect. They will indeed undoubtedly strengthen the pleadings which this volume contains for the loving study and cultivation of the most graceful and beautiful of the plant forms which the beneficent Creator of all that is good and beautiful has scattered with a loving hand in such profuse abundance over the surface of our world. May the figure of a 'Fern basket,' depending from a spray of ivy in this title-page, serve gently to suggest that Nature will lovingly lend herself to the plans of the Fern-lover who desires to make the accessories of Fern cultivation harmoniously blend with his endeavours to preserve as far as possible, in his extemporized Fern paradise, Nature's unadorned simplicity.

The eight illustrations in the part of the

volume preceding page 103 are from drawings by Birket Foster.

The woodbury-type frontispiece, and the three other woodbury-type illustrations of the Chapter 'Down a Green Lane,' in Part I., are reduced from the negatives of photographs taken for the Author by Messrs. Brinley and Son, of Totnes. It may be mentioned here, that the descriptions in the Chapter 'Down a Green Lane' were written, verbatim, *in* the lane described, and the Author's impressions were penned under the sheltering canopy of over-arching trees and shrubs, and under the stimulating influence of the golden gleams of sunlight which found their way on to his manuscript through the interstices in the clustering leaves of the embowering branches. It is probable that for the reasons stated in the chapter itself, few people had discovered this charming green lane until the description in this volume called attention to it. The photographer who accompanied

PREFACE TO THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION. ix

the Author to receive directions as to the places at which views were to be taken confessed that, although he had resided in the neighbourhood all his life, and had believed that he knew every corner of the country-side, he had never seen this lane, and was unaware that the neighbourhood of Totnes—exceedingly beautiful as are its green lanes—included one of such surpassing loveliness as the one in question.

The Author is responsible for an innovation in the matter of the Fern plates which, to the number of eight, accompany the text of ‘Ferns and Fern Culture’ in Part IV. It has hitherto been the practice to illustrate books on Ferns by coloured or uncoloured *drawings* of these beautiful plants. As artistic productions, such illustrations are often very effective. A departure, however, from the prevalent custom of Fern-book illustrations was attempted in ‘THE FERN WORLD.’ The beautiful art of photography was brought into requisition with the object of reproducing the lines of

Nature. The actual fronds of the Ferns to be represented were mounted on cards, and photographed the requisite size for the pages of '*THE FERN WORLD*' The photographs were transferred to the stone blocks of the lithographer, who by this process could not fail to obtain perfectly accurate representations of the Ferns themselves. The Fern figures in the present volume have been obtained by an equally accurate and faithful process, although the manner of representation is different, no colouring or veining —as in the case of the '*THE FERN WORLD*' being attempted. The fronds here represented were laid upon white card-board, grouped in the manner shown in the plates. By a slow and laborious process their actual impress was taken, and the identical figures thus obtained were photographed on the blocks of the engraver, who thus had before him the identical images which were to be marked in by his graving tools. It is due to Mr. J. D. Cooper, to whose direction this work

has been entrusted, to state that it has been executed with the utmost faithfulness, and that the impressions he has produced are absolutely true to Nature. The grouping of the several species of British Ferns (in Plates 2 to 8 inclusive), according to their respective genera, enables the Reader at one glance to determine the differences between the various species belonging to each genus.

As the Author pens these lines, concluding the labour of love involved in the revision and extension of the Fern papers in this volume, he is reminded, by the sounds and sights which indicate the joyousness of Nature, that the spirit of Spring is abroad, breathing its gentle influence on all things, both animate and inanimate.

‘The Spring is here—the delicate-footed May,
With its slight fingers full of leaves and flowers ;
And with it comes a thirst to be away,
Wasting in woodpaths its voluptuous hours.’

Appropriately, therefore, at this joyous season may this ‘Plea for the culture of Ferns’ be launched in its new dress.

‘We pass out from the city’s feverish hum,
To find refreshment in the silent woods ;
And Nature, that is beautiful and dumb,
Like a cool sleep upon the pulses broods.’

But may we not woo Nature to our homes ?
Cannot we surround ourselves with some of the
most graceful and beautiful of her children ? At
least the attempt is worth a trial ; for if it
succeeds, it will make us healthier and happier.

London, May, 1878.





PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE success of this modest ‘Plea for the culture of Ferns’ has far exceeded the Author’s anticipations. Two editions of the little work have already been rapidly exhausted, and a kind and indulgent public have now called for a THIRD EDITION.

The Author believes that the popularity of ‘THE FERN PARADISE’ is mainly, if not entirely, due to the singular favour which has been shown to it by the Press; although he ventures to hope that the success of his work may, at least in some degree, be ascribed to the

circumstance that it is free from the uninteresting technicalities which have succeeded—in most works on Ferns—in making the study of these beautiful plants a hard task, instead of a pleasing and delightful occupation.

To the kind Reviewers who have accorded such unstinted—nay, overwhelming—praise for a humble attempt to popularize the study of Ferns, to inculcate a love for the beauties of Nature, and to prove what a wealth of pleasure—derivable from a simple pursuit—is within the reach of the humblest, the Author tenders his most sincere and heartfelt thanks.

September, 1876.





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INTRODUCTORY.





THE FERN PARADISE.

INTRODUCTORY.



HIS volume has been written with an earnest purpose. The various chapters of which it is composed will disclose in detail what that purpose is. But an author has no right to expect that the public, however indulgent, will read his book unless he can, in his preface, show cause why they should do so. Should he by the exercise of rare ability succeed, in his introductory chapter, in chaining the interest of his readers, he may need no better passport to their continued indulgence than that supplied by a powerful imagination and a brilliant literary style. But, if he eschews the endeavour to dazzle, and merely aspires

to be useful, he must adopt the humble rôle of an apologist, and give such preliminary explanations of the object which he proposes to accomplish as may secure for him a patient hearing on the part of those whom he desires to please and to benefit.

The earnest purpose of this volume, then, is that it may assist in developing the popular taste for Ferns in such a way as to lead to the more extensive cultivation of these graceful and beautiful plants in our gardens and in our dwelling-houses; nay, even so far as such an arrangement would be practicable, in our places of business, wherever they may be.

The Author claims to have originated the idea which these pages will unfold. He has noticed—and many others have doubtless done the same—that within recent years there has been in our cities and towns a great development in the practice of what is called ‘window gardening.’ This practice has not been confined to the humbler classes. Rich and poor have come now to adopt ‘window gardening’ to a much greater extent than formerly; and, so far as the poor are con-

cerned, attempts have been made by philanthropic persons and by philanthropic associations to foster and encourage the new taste. The wealthy, when they have not window gardens, have the means of providing similar objects of enjoyment. Their wealth enables them to gratify their tastes; and these are not fettered by any considerations of cost. But in our cities and towns, the immediate surroundings of the poor—whose existence is too commonly cheerless and sad—are painfully dismal. Penury and suffering, too, add piquancy to the depression which is naturally caused by such dismal surroundings: and the efforts of those who have spent time and money in the endeavour to relieve the dull monotony of the lives of the poor, have been directed to a noble end.

Whilst, however, the poor of our large towns feel more keenly than the well-to-do or the rich the necessity of having, in or about their dwellings, some such enlivening influence as would be produced by the presence of plants or flowers, it is the rich who, from their more abundant means, have adopted ‘window gardening’ to the greatest extent. But amongst all classes of town dwellers

the recent increase in the delightful practice is no doubt due to the same cause. Our big towns and cities have been acquiring an accelerated rate of growth. Houses have thus, by a rapid process of extension, been blotting out the green fields and hedgerows. In London this process has perhaps acquired a greater degree of development than elsewhere ; but, wherever it has been in operation, the withdrawal of the country has increased the desire of those who have thus been gradually enfolded more and more completely within the stifling domain of bricks and mortar, to compensate for the absence of green fields by surrounding themselves with *something* which is fresh and green.

To a certain extent this desire has been met by the formation of parks or public gardens within central and densely-populated town districts ; but the requirements of health and enjoyment have not been sufficiently met by such means, the number of public gardens in the Metropolis and elsewhere being far too small.

Next to the public parks and gardens the gardens of dwelling-houses in town districts help

to supply the popular want for the refreshing presence of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers. But it is the exception to find gardens in the central parts of large towns. Small open spaces or yards may sometimes exist in lieu of gardens. But in such spaces everything has, too frequently, a bleak and arid aspect, except where 'boon Nature' has thrown down a few blades of grass or some hardy weed which can bravely live amidst uncongenial surroundings ; or where, perhaps, the occupiers of the houses which possess such dismal open spaces may have introduced shrubs, plants, or flowers in pots. In town suburbs gardens are more plentiful, and flower gardening occasionally is practised with great artistic effect. Even in town suburbs, however, there is many a bleak, uncultivated corner which might be subjected with advantage to the enlivening influence of plants.

But the Ferns—why are not they brought into more extended cultivation ? Not because there is any disinclination to do so on the part of town dwellers. On the contrary, are the numbers not counted by hundreds of thousands of those who, chained to business in the heart of the great

business centres, and consequently kept for many months within city walls, wearily pine for fresh country breezes, and for the green—the delightful, the refreshing green—of the fields and hedgerows?

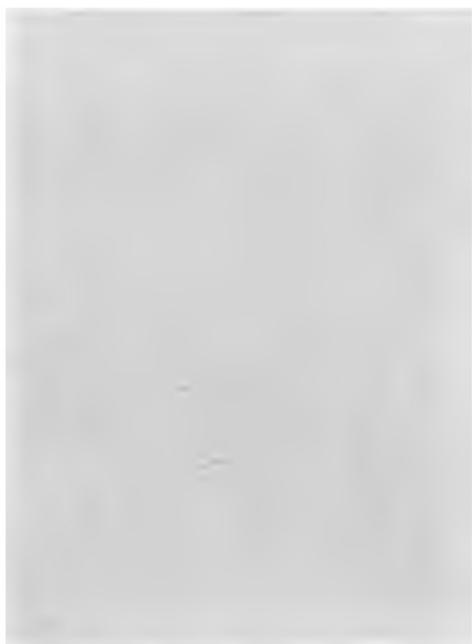
Well does the Author remember his own feelings after a first residence of a few months in London. Coming away from the delightful West of England, amidst whose beautiful scenes he must have imbibed in his earliest years his passionate love for hill, woodland, and stream, the atmosphere of the Metropolis hung heavily upon him. Six months of that first residence in the great wilderness of houses seemed six years to him. But, oh! the glad sense of freedom when the time came at the end of the six months for relaxation, and business could be thrown up for a few weeks! How keen was the enjoyment of the railway journey for a hundred and sixty miles! how delightful to drink in the lovely landscapes which passed in rapid alternation before his eye!

Such an experience is by no means a solitary one. It has been said that there are hundreds of thousands of town dwellers who every day are wearily pining for the country, or something which



'Are the numbers not counted by hundreds of thousands of those who, chained to business in the heart of the great business centres, wearily pine for fresh country breezes, and for the green—the delightful, the refreshing green—of the fields and hedgerows?'

Page 7.



will remind them of it. The lives of such are chiefly passed in two spheres—the sphere of work and the sphere of home. They live in one place, and they work—whether as employers or employed—in another, or it may be in others.

It is probably because they have not given a thought to the beautiful Ferns that it has not occurred to them how much more pleasant would be the associations of their dwellings and their places of business, were they to fill up every vacant and available corner with these graceful and elegant plants. Sometimes, perhaps, it is because the idea of having flowers in sunless corners would be impracticable that the idea of having any substitutes for flowers is abandoned. But, as it has been urged elsewhere—‘Ferns will grow where flowering plants would perish.’

Will it not be admitted, then, that a vast fund of pleasure is here opened up,—pleasure which is within the reach of all? When it is remembered how much in this life happiness and misery, comfort and discomfort, depend upon ourselves and upon acts or habits that are within our control; when it is remembered, too, how easily we accus-

tom ourselves to jog on in a round of monotonous existence, when perhaps a slight, a very slight, attention to the details of enjoyment would furnish us with constant sources of pleasure, it will be allowed that a most important object will be secured if it be found possible successfully to urge that such attention should be given to the subject of which this volume treats.

The Author feels that in this address to the reader he has already trenched upon matters which have been dealt with in another part of the volume; but he is anxious in this place to put forth a good plea for the object which he desires to effect; for unless he can do so, he is conscious that he can have no claim, as he has already said, upon the reader's indulgence.

In conclusion, the Author would express the earnest hope that his book may be the humble means of increasing the popular taste for the varied and exquisite forms of Fern life: a taste which is certain to have a softening and elevating influence on the popular mind. May these graceful and feathery forms crowd in vast numbers into our dwelling-houses, our gardens,

and our places of business, shedding their soft charms within the rude, rough sphere of this hurrying, pushing, hard, and too practical modern life of ours ! And if this volume may be the means of shedding even the smallest additional ray of happiness across the path of those who may read it, the knowledge of such a result will be to the Author the source of the most sincere and heartfelt satisfaction.

The preceding introductory pages were published, under the address of 'The Author to the Reader,' as the Preface to the first three Editions of 'THE FERN PARADISE :' and they briefly unfold the aim and object of the volume. When, however, an Author ventures upon the course of putting his suggestions into print, and issuing them in book-form, he must be prepared for the criticism of his Reviewers. Criticism is necessarily of two kinds. The one kind relates to the literary merits or demerits of a work: the other is concerned with its subject,—its *raison-d'être*.

Is the object of this volume one which it was

desirable to promote? This is a question which the Author hopes he may be allowed to answer by an appeal to his Reviewers—and he has this excuse for adopting such a course, namely, that the inquiry is one that certainly possesses very considerable interest for the Fern-loving public. Indeed, there could be no justification for the publication of a new Edition of this book, if there were no reason for believing that the work might still be useful—in however humble a degree—in helping to extend yet further the love of Ferns and Fern-culture.

First, then, the Author is glad to be assured by one of his Reviewers that ‘to bring home Fern-hunting and Fern-culture to the mind and eye of the many’ is ‘an appropriate undertaking.’¹ This Reviewer, whose writings have the genial ring of a sincere lover of Nature, justly concludes that the Author of this volume ‘writes for the million, eschews unattractive technicalities, and, in his aim to add thousands to the already numerous host of Fern-lovers and Fern-growers, trusts

¹ *The Saturday Review.*

almost solely to the description of the native haunts of each of his favourites, with practical hints how to transport them to garden, house-window, or rockery, under such conditions that they may flourish as an embellishment of home and a reminiscence of pleasant outings.' The same genial writer adds that 'Ferns, like most things in Nature, are sensitive to thoughtful tenderness, and repay that consideration which consists, not in expensive outlay, but rather in loving study of a plant's likings and dislikings; and, as the latter only involves observation, it is obviously within the power of any one who will bring home his treasures in a good-sized clump of earth, sufficient to embed the unhurt roots, with root-stock, crown, and fronds standing out from it, to freshen and beautify his home in town with souvenirs of agreeable wanderings afield.' Certainly one of the most important of the objects sought to be attained by the publication of this 'Plea for the culture of Ferns' is the bringing into the dreariest corners of cities and towns some at least—if but a little—of the 'green life' of the country. 'There is no

reason,' says the Saturday Reviewer, ' why transplanted Ferns should not gladden the interiors of very humble homes, given a rudimentary knowledge of what a Fern is, and an excursion or two no further than Epping Forest, though excursion trips now-a-days are cheap enough to allow of going further afield.' He adds that 'to distinguish the haunts, differences, and particular constitutions' of Ferns takes 'time and patience, though so favourite are they with persons of taste that there is scarcely one to which some helpful verse is not mentally tacked, as, for instance, with regard to the Lady Fern in *Waverley* :—

'Where the copsewood is the greenest,
Where the fountain glistens sheenest,
Where the morning dew lies longest,
There the Lady Fern grows strongest.'

But, like every other study, love and patience give the mastery of it, and it is a good thing to acquire it by degrees.'

Another Reviewer, evidently penning his pleasant criticisms under the influence of the midsummer heats, exclaims,—'A FERN paradise !

—how exquisitely cool and refreshing is the very name! suggestive of stately and luxuriant tropical growths, of great straggling lianas hanging from tree to tree, with here and there a wreath or a mass of gorgeously bright or brilliantly white flowers, and in the dense, shady underwood, tall, verdant plumes, springing from a massive brown stem, like the capital from a graceful column; and, beneath them, great glossy leaves and fronds of every variety of growth and form, luxuriating in the fertilizing influences of moisture, heat, and shade. Or, again, the Fern paradise may suggest, as it does to Mr. Heath, the more modest and easily-attained glories of the Devonshire moorland and delicious ‘green lanes,’ where grow in rich profusion so many English varieties of the lovely flowerless plants, inviting the wanderer not merely to admire, but to study and cultivate these, the easiest of all Nature’s children to transform into happy denizens of our houses and gardens. For, given proper soil and treatment, the Fern, in most cases independent of breeze and sunshine, will not droop like an exile when removed from its favourite haunts, and

placed amidst the bustle and grind and worry of modern city life; nor does it need the fostering care, in despite of which too often our floral beauties will pine and die; but in the garret or cellar, as in the stately mansion, will flourish and look green, refreshing the wearied spirit and resting the tired brain, suggesting many a thought of woods, green fields, and sweet wild flowers, to those whose destiny is rarely, perhaps never, to taste the delights of a health-giving country ramble.¹ The same writer, in noticing that one object of the Author of this 'Plea' for Fern-culture is 'to brighten the homes of the poor by teaching them that a new source of pleasure is within their easy reach,' remarks that,—though the suggestions of the volume must probably come to the poor at second-hand, through those who take an interest in them,—'with a little teaching, and by the force of example, Fern-culture might be a source of pleasure.' But he argues that, 'when need presses heavily, and the struggle for daily bread

¹ *The Spectator.*

already overtaks the failing energy, there will be but little capacity for sentiment, few thoughts to bestow upon Ferns or flowers.' 'Still,' he grants, 'more might be done, and as there has been a great advance in window-gardening amongst the working classes, mainly through the stimulus of competition, and by the annual gifts of flowers from the royal parks and gardens, Fern-culture might, in like manner and with greater ease, be developed.' This is, in substance, granting all that the Author contends for. The saying that when, for instance, 'Poverty comes in at the door Love flies out at the window,' is, no doubt, often exemplified in actual life. And, in the same way, 'the struggle for daily bread' must—in a degree at least—reduce the capacity for indulging sentiment of any kind, including so much of sentiment as would be involved in the loving study and cultivation of Ferns. But there are probably few amongst the poor whose lives,—though deeply affected by the 'chill penury' which freezes 'the genial current of the soul,'—are *utterly* unrelieved by one small gleam of sunshine! And surely the poor man who has a

bright home—a bird that sings cheerily in its cage when a momentary sunbeam finds its way even into a London court, and fresh green plants in every corner—is happier and calmer under the influence of heavy troubles than he who has *nothing* to relieve the crushing weight of poverty!

In one point, to which it is well to call especial attention here, the pleasant writer in *The Spectator* somewhat misunderstands the Author of this volume. The Reviewer thinks that in ‘THE FERN PARADISE’ ‘one of the most important adjuncts to beauty’—namely contrast—is left out of consideration. He remarks: ‘Why do we admire so greatly the ferny growths, wherever we see them? Not merely on account of their intrinsic beauty, but because of their surroundings. In the glowing heat of the tropics, it is a delight to plunge into the stillness of the forest and to repose the eye with the contemplation of the lush greenery, that seems as if it revelled in its own teeming vigorous life; and in our woods and lanes, and by our waterfalls, we admire the tender hues of the grass and Ferns, caused by the glinting of the sunlight through the trees; or the

fronds of darker colour, which grow in the shady nooks into which we are so pleased to retire out of the noonday heat,—we have left the sunlight and the flowers for a time, and we revel in ‘cool grot and mossy cell,’ but we do not mean to stay there. Now, if any one has observed Ferns growing on a rockery in a little dark court, or in a tiny strip of garden where nothing else will flourish, especially if he looks at them in the gloomy weather which is the portion of Londoners for the greater part of the year, we appeal to him whether the sight has not added to his melancholy.’ The Author cannot conceive that such a sight should produce a feeling of melancholy. But if looking at Ferns alone in gloomy weather is calculated to excite such a feeling in any one, by all means let the one so affected avoid looking at his Ferns in gloomy weather. *The Spectator* says,—‘For our parts, we would cultivate the Ferns certainly, but always, where practicable, we would unite them with flowers. In this way they are invaluable.’ In this suggestion the Author is most heartily with his Reviewer. He does not forget the advantages of contrast, and he would

certainly recommend the culture together of Ferns and flowers wherever possible. But the chief object of this volume is to provide for those circumstances under which flowers will not grow—to provide for the filling up—with ‘*something* which is fresh and green’—of sunless and uncultivated corners, now unutilized, bare, and plantless. And no plants, as is sufficiently shown in the volume, are in every way so well adapted for these ‘fillings up’ as Ferns. Hence the proposals of ‘THE FERN PARADISE.’ Yet the Author fully endorses the following suggestions of *The Spectator* :—‘A plant-case, or even a window-box, can be kept beautiful, at very small expense, by being filled, in the first instance, with Ferns, with a carpet of moss, spaces being made here and there by the insertion of an empty pot of sufficient size for the reception of a flowering plant or two in its season, which will look doubly beautiful from its verdant surroundings. These little window-gardens, too, need not be costly, especially where either a tiny bow-window or a broad window-seat may happen to exist; and if on a ground-floor, with a little outside space,

however small, a rustic raised bed against the window, planted with ivy or hardy Ferns, and filled up with something gay, will make even a mean suburban villa look charming.' The writer in *The Spectator* concedes that, though in all cases he would prefer the mingling of flowers with Ferns, the Author of 'THE FERN PARADISE' will 'probably make a great many converts to his way of thinking.' The Author trusts and believes that he has been enabled to inoculate some of his readers with his own love of Ferns, and he will have reason to hope for still more converts to his way of thinking if future readers will adopt the pleasant suggestion with which the writer in *The Spectator* closes his pleasant review, namely, to take up this volume as 'one to be lazily studied' in one of its Author's 'favourite nooks, leaning against a granite boulder, almost hidden by Ferns and mosses, with graceful, drooping trees above you, and a companion of kindred tastes with whom to share your enjoyment.'

The eloquent tribute of a Quarterly Reviewer to the gracefulness and beauty of Ferns will find an appropriate place here, especially as the same

writer ascribes the love of what is most beautiful in Nature to the refining influence of civilization. He says,—‘The more advanced civilization is, and the more developed our natural tastes, the more do we seek admiring and loving communion with Nature in its ten thousand forms of magnificence and beauty. Its rising and setting suns, its clouds and shadows, its mountain ranges and forests, its great seas and running streams, attract our attention and relieve the hardness and monotony of business and every-day life. None of the plants which adorn our world exceed in beauty, gracefulness, and variety the Ferns, which are so fitted to lend a charm to sunless and arid spots.’¹ ‘It is impossible,’ exclaims the Reviewer, ‘to look on these plants, clothed in foliage rich and graceful, and presenting that freshness of colour to the eye which verdure never fails to yield, without feeling an inner, inexpressible pleasure, which statuary and painting cannot excite. And all can command this pleasure to a certain extent. The man whose

¹ *The British Quarterly Review.*

yard or garden extends only to a few feet, or who has a window-sill in a sunless court, may cultivate these plants and enjoy their freshness and beauty.'

Writing at the same time, another Quarterly Reviewer freely admits that the graceful forms of Ferns 'do furnish a most admirable adornment for our dwellings, and that the interest taken in their cultivation must prove a source of pure pleasure, which cannot but have some effect upon the minds of men.'¹

In noticing the Author's suggestions, a writer in a morning journal remarks,—'The love of flowers is now very strongly developed in the Londoner—indeed, it is questionable whether in any city, even in Paris, is their cultivation in every available nook, and in the windows, alike of rich and poor, carried so far. The formation of societies for the encouragement of cottage gardening has tended to stimulate its growth, and there can be no doubt that among the agencies for the elevation and refinement of the poor there are

¹ *The Westminster Review.*

few which exceed that of the culture of flowers. We agree heartily with the Author, that in the confined atmosphere and badly-lighted rooms of many of our working-class some of the hardy Ferns would be likely to flourish much better than flowering plants, and that many a useless back-yard might, with patience, attention, and a small outlay, be converted into miniature 'Fern paradeses.' In conservatories, properly constructed, Ferns will grow luxuriantly, and it is surprising that more of these charming ferneries are not built in situations where the proximity of the backs of other houses compels at present the use of ground glass in back drawing-room windows.'¹

Another Reviewer in a morning journal remarks that 'of all kinds of window gardening Fern-culture is the most delightful, the cheapest, and the least troublesome.'² This writer explains why it is that on the part of some people the love of Ferns becomes a passion. He says,—'To those who have any appreciation of the subtle grace and tender beauty of organic form, no plants are

¹ *The Standard.*

² *The Daily Telegraph.*

more passionately loved than Ferns.' It is indeed probable that the pursuit of no other branch of natural history has the same peculiar attraction for its votaries as the pursuit of the study of Ferns. Those, indeed, who have become thoroughly inoculated with the passion for Ferns know well what a singular fascination the search for and cultivation of these beautiful plants have for them; and this effect is undoubtedly produced, as *The Daily Telegraph* remarks, by the 'subtle grace and tender beauty' of the flowerless plants.

A professional writer thinks that the suggestions in 'THE FERN PARADISE' will be welcomed by 'those who desire to see town life rendered fresher and pleasanter than it is at present, when the highest adjuncts of civilization have to be paid for by the entire absence of that beauty of form and colour which delights the eye in the country.'¹ 'The conditions of city life,' he continues, 'have brought together immense crowds of inhabitants, and the green fields have perished

¹ *The British Architect.*

as though smitten by a plague of locusts. The desire to have some green remembrancer of the country side gives the key-note to Mr. Heath's book. How may the flowerless and treeless monotony of the city be remedied? Is it possible to alter the present condition of things, and to clothe our streets with shade and verdure, and to make our desert places blossom like the rose? This problem is now attracting the attention of many earnest observers, and has been repeatedly referred to in these pages. Mr. Heath's work is a distinct contribution to the solution of this question. Whether regarded from an æsthetic or from a philanthropic point of view, the question is one of exceeding interest.' As to the practicability of utilizing Ferns for purposes of ornamentation, the writer in *The British Architect* accepts the conclusions of the Author of this volume, agreeing that we have at hand in Ferns 'a very cheap and effective instrument for both internal and external decoration,' and one that 'is capable of being far more extensively used than is at present the case;' and expressing further the belief that at least one result of the Author's 'Plea' for Fern-

culture 'will be an increased attention to the capabilities of the Fern in decoration,' and expressing the hope that we may soon have 'Fern paradises in every city.'

How far the Author's suggestions may be made to affect the poor, is a consideration which must possess a good deal of interest for the philanthropic. There is no class of persons so intimately and largely concerned with the welfare of the poor as the clergy, and it will be appropriate, therefore, to refer in this place to the remarks of a journal which in an especial sense represents the clergy. Says a writer in this journal,—'A very happy idea has given rise to 'THE FERN PARADISE.' Mr. Heath has noticed, with a keen eye of sympathy, the efforts made by poor dwellers in towns to reproduce in their windows or courts the floral charms of the country. But these efforts are commonly confined to flowers. Why should not Ferns be added? They will grow everywhere, and they do not need sunshine. He has accordingly written this book chiefly to induce an interest for them among this class, and to give direc-

tions for their successful culture. We heartily wish him success.'¹

A weekly journal, which is widely read by the working classes, in commenting on the Author's suggestions, remarks,—‘The poor work-folk of this country have assuredly few artistic tastes, and the fact is not wonderful, seeing how difficult it is for them to encourage any such instincts they may have; but they have an overweening love of flowers. The dreariest window in Westminster is enlivened with one pot, at all events, of sweet-smelling blossoms, which have been carefully reared from a struggling root. If Ferns take the place of these, for the most part, unsuccessfully-developed flowers, an abundant crop will answer the care of the lovers of Nature, who are anxious to have what is familiarly called ‘a bit of green’ in their homes. There is no defining what good, at some moment or other, that ‘bit of green’ may not effect in the human heart.’² The writer of this notice concluded that at the Author’s bidding ‘Ferns would be certain to spring up in many

homes ;' and in illustration of the interest which the subject of this notice possesses for the class to which it especially refers, the following letter, received a few days after it appeared, may be quoted :—

‘*Fairy Grotto, Oley Place, Stepney Green.*
TO THE AUTHOR OF ‘THE FERN PARADISE.’

SIR,—I am tempted to trouble you, after reading an interesting review of your ‘FERN PARADISE’ in *Lloyd’s*. As far back as my memory serves me, I was ever fond of making the most of particularly common things. When a boy I used to take a delight in cultivating a few wild flowers and different grasses. My fancy has gone on from then till now ; for in the smallest and most insignificant public garden (perhaps) in the whole world I still indulge my taste by cultivating a few bits of green—such as sorrel, chickweed, clover, grasses, and other wild things that I do not know the names of. What life there is in my little bit of green in my little grotto garden I should feel a great pleasure in showing to you, *privately*, by gaslight.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

H. DEVEY.’

The Author was greatly interested by his visit to Mr. Devey's 'Fairy Grotto ;' for in one of the smallest of tiny back-yards he found a really marvellous illustration of what can be accomplished by patience, industry, and skill during odd moments stolen from a laborious calling. There was an ingenious imitation of a stalactite cavern, with an outlook seawards, the sea being extemporized by a clever contrivance. There were miniature fountains, with rockwork and wild plants—some planted in interstices between the stones, others hung around in festoons. Odd pieces of china and glass were manufactured by the aid of cement into ornamental flower-pots, each of which was filled with some flowering plant or weed. In short, all kinds of odds and ends were turned to a floral purpose, and made to adorn a working man's 'paradise'—for such this little place really was to Mr. Devey. And everything was carefully and lovingly tended. At stated intervals the tiny garden was thrown open to the public, the charge of one penny being made to visitors; and the revenue thus derived was only just sufficient to cover the outlay on the

'Grotto.' But for this, its originator would probably not have been able to indulge his commendable taste. He was anxious to have the Author's opinion as to the practicability of adding Ferns to his little stock of plants, and he was greatly pleased to learn that it was just in such a situation as that of the 'Fairy Grotto' that Ferns would grow, and that they would not miss the sunshine, and would add more grace to their extemporized surroundings than the weeds and other wild growths which Mr. Devey had brought into such close companionship with himself in his tiny garden.



PART I.



FERN LAND.

D



Chapter I.

INTRODUCTION TO FERN LAND.



'Given the sight of a river as it rolls through the valley from its mountain home.

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FERN LAND.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

IVEN the pure air which, with its buoyant and life-giving power, roams in sweetness and freedom over mountain and plain, hill-side, meadow, and stream, and wherever the rich gifts of Nature, far away from the habitations of man, abound in spontaneous luxuriance. Given the sight of a river as it rolls through the valley from its mountain home, fresh from dews and vapours, unsullied by contact with towns and cities ; or of a streamlet whose smaller volume winds its silvery thread through the moorland. Given the sight and sound of a gurgling brook, as it bubbles and sparkles over

stones and shallows, meandering by copse and through mead. Given the wild paths of a wood through which to wander free and untrammelled, surrounded by the wealth of glorious trees, soothed by the soft sounds of insect life, and charmed by the song of birds. Given the sweet presence of plants and shrubs, of grass and flowers, clothed each and all with rich and beautiful tints—gifts which the all-wise Creator has spread out upon the earth with a splendid liberality, offering them alike to rich and to poor. Given, we say, all these choice things, together with a healthy mind in a healthy body, and he who has them possesses the elements of physical enjoyment.

But all cannot share such enjoyment. To some, Nature is like a sealed book ; and these cannot sip from the cup which, overflowing with pleasure, she holds up as a free gift to mankind. Pent up, perhaps, in the heart of a great city, walled-in from all that is beautiful in Nature, their eyes are never gladdened by the sight of woods, green fields, and sweet wild-flowers ; their ears are never charmed by the songs of birds that roam free and



' Given the wild paths of a wood through which to wander.'

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untamed among their native covers. To them the fresh breeze laden with soft perfumes never comes. Hard toil in city workshops, squalid homes in city slums, privation and suffering of every kind, are their lot. Others there are—dwellers also in towns and cities—who can at times, though rarely, snatch a few hours from their toilsome labours for a brief glimpse at the beautiful in Nature. Others again there are who can devote longer periods to the relaxation and enjoyment afforded by a ramble across country meads and through country lanes, by the silvery waters of the flowing brook, and through the shady woodland.

There are still a great many others whose opportunities for enjoying the country are unlimited. Time and money are at their disposal, and if they do not live in the country, they can at any time and at any season transport themselves thither. To each and to all, to the rich as well as to the poor, and to one no more than to the other, God offers the bounties of the natural world. But how different are the degrees of appreciation of these bounties on the part of those who share them !

How keen is the enjoyment of those who can find—

‘Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything !’

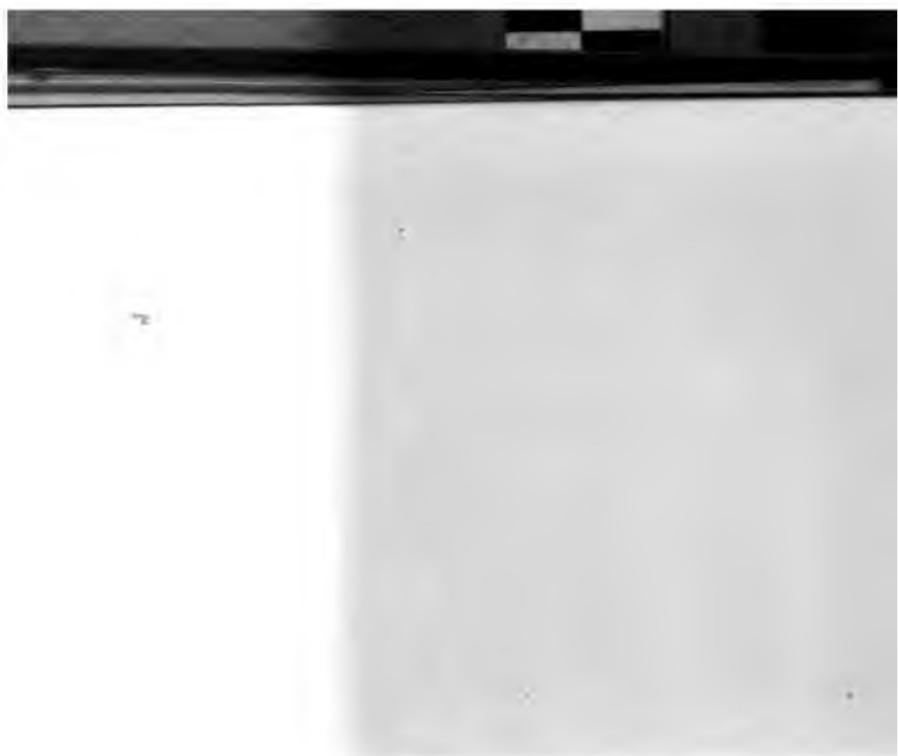
The book of Nature is indeed beautiful to those who can read it. But those who cannot read it all can read a part of it. Some of its stories are full of sweet simplicity. Page after page can sometimes be turned, and the reader will encounter nothing to dismay him; nothing even to puzzle him. But the simple study of Nature is too frequently made a hard task by those who profess to teach.

Botany is one of the most beautiful of natural studies, because it tells us all about the glorious vegetation which springs from the earth. Yet are there not thousands who do not understand botany? To some the study is too difficult. Others can find no opportunities for pursuing it. But all would like to know something of the beautiful vegetable world; something less-less formal, less difficult—than what is usually to be found in books, and something more than can be learned from the mute language—eloquent nevertheless in its muteness—of the plants themselves. Why



'Books in the running brooks.'

Page 46.



is it that so few attempts are made to render popular the study of plants? Our artists on paper and canvas attempt to reproduce the gorgeous colouring of Nature's garments. Why cannot our writers give us word-painting in their descriptions of plants, instead of using only the unpoetic language of science? Why cannot more of the grace and beauty with which the Creator has endowed the natural world be reproduced in books?

Amongst the most graceful and beautiful of the many lovely forms of vegetable life are the Ferns. Of plants they are the least prosaic. Representing the beauty of form as distinguished from the gorgeousness of colouring, they are endowed with a tender and romantic grace. To study them is one of the most popular of pursuits, to cultivate them has become a popular passion. But thousands would be added to the great host of Fern-lovers if Fern-literature were not so difficult to understand, and so unattractive.

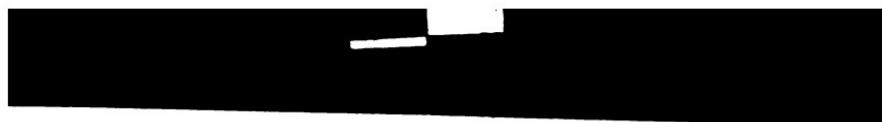
The tourist makes a dive into a country lane. Charmed with the varied and glorious forms of Fern-life which he meets, he resolves to study the objects which have had so pleasing a fascination

for him. He obtains a Fern-book ; but after reading two or three pages he wearily throws it aside. Should it chance to contain coloured engravings of his favourites, he may linger for a few moments over it ; but when he has once scanned the artist's efforts, he has seen all that he desires to see.

It is the old story. The language of science, as generally rendered by our scientific writers, is a language for the few, and science will never be popular until it is popularly taught. 'The language of flowers' has been taught ; cannot an attempt be made to teach the language of Ferns ?

These beautiful plants seem to be especially designed for universal cultivation, for even the tiniest of the species in each of the numerous wonderful and exquisitely formed seed-cases concealed at the back of its fronds bears countless myriads of seeds. The common kinds of Ferns—common only in the sense of being plentiful—are to be found almost everywhere ; but the home of our native Ferns is Devonshire—'the Garden of England.'

Amidst all our English counties, Devonshire



100-100

100-100

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stands unrivalled for the exquisite loveliness of its scenery. Few of those who have climbed its bold heights, crossed its rugged moorlands, and wandered through its shady woods and its delightful green lanes, will be inclined to dispute this assertion, however familiar they may be with English landscapes. It is the marvellous variety of its scenery which constitutes the peculiar charm of this county—the rugged boldness of its many hills contrasting with the soft grace of its valleys. Its majestic coast-lines tower defiantly against the sky, both on its north and on its south seaboard—now frowning with barren but lofty grandeur at the waves, now clothed from the highest point of the cliff to the water's edge with one deep dark mass of vegetation. But there is not even a grand monotony in the lines of noble cliffs along the coast of Devonshire. There is no monotony at all; for the grand rocks sink at intervals, to give place to magnificent bays, which sweep gracefully from cliff's point to cliff's point, and help to fling over the coast scenery of this, the most beautiful of English counties, the same aspect of variety which is its most charming characteristic.

Those only who have explored the Devonshire coast along the Bristol Channel on the north, and along the English Channel on the south, and who are also familiar with the interior of the county, can properly realise the extreme magnificence of its landscapes. But we believe that thousands of the tourists who annually visit the western 'Garden of England'—for Devonshire well deserves that appellation—whilst deeply impressed with the general loveliness of the county, nevertheless find it difficult to explain what it is that lends the peculiar character of softness and grace to the scenery. Here is the secret. The whole county is richly and luxuriantly clothed with Ferns. The number and variety of the most exquisite forms of these beautiful plants to be found in Devonshire are equalled by those of no other county in the United Kingdom. Devonshire is emphatically the 'paradise' of the British Ferns. There they are in very truth at home. The soil and the air are adapted to them, and they adapt themselves to the whole aspect of the place. They clothe its hill-sides and its hill-tops; they grow in the moist depths of its valleys; they fringe the banks of its streams; they are to

be found in the recesses of its woods ; they hang from rocks and walls and trees, and crowd into the towns and villages, fastening themselves with sweet familiarity even to the houses.

Devonshire abounds in warm, moist, and shady nooks ; and Ferns delight in warmth, moisture, and shade. Though they love the warmth, they avoid the sun, and when accidentally exposed to its full influence, their delicate fronds become shrivelled and discoloured. Yet these beautiful plants do occasionally coquet with the tiny sunbeam which may perchance find its way through some crevice in their cool rocky home, or through the thick foliage of the hedge-row under whose darkest shade they love to grow. But even the Ferns are changeable in their moods, and fickle in their attachments, differing from one another in their habits and modes of growth. Some members of the lovely family will boldly grow in situations where, perched on rocky corners, away from the cool shelter of overhanging shrubs, they are exposed to the full blaze of the sun, and roughly blown upon by the wild force of the wind. Others only seek to bathe the tips of their delicate fronds

in sunshine, hiding all beside under damp masses of foliage. Others again will bear the sunlight if they can just find a refuge for their roots in the damp hedge-bank, in the moist crevices of walls and ruins, or amidst the interlaced branches of trees. There are others still which hide where not even the tiniest ray of sunlight can pierce the dark retreat which they choose, and where they can revel in soft and humid warmth. But all Ferns, even the sunniest of the modest family, love moisture and shade the best, and though they will sometimes grow in the full sunlight, become developed into their most mature forms in cool and shady situations.

It is, then, the beautiful and unrivalled forms of Fern-life which fling over Devonshire scenery its almost indescribable charm. Peer at low tide into yon dark and dripping cavern which yawns upon the sea! The bright sunshine that dances upon the rippling waves pauses at the cavern's mouth, as if not daring to penetrate its gloomy depths. But just one tiny gleam of light has ventured to cross the threshold, and sparkling on the dripping water, it flashes through the opaque blackness a

kind of electric light. As the water falls, drip ! drip ! into the pool below, the light increases, and then—oh, glorious sight !—you see at the side and on the roof of this lonesome sea-cave the beautiful Sea Spleenwort (*Asplenium marinum*), hiding its roots in the cavern-walls, and spreading out its bright green and shining fronds, that they may luxuriate in the dark humidity of its chosen retreat. Or peer over yonder cliff, whose inaccessible sides overhang the seething waves ! Look closely into the shady cleft which nestles under yon projecting spur ! There you may see, far out of your reach, one of the most rare and exquisite of the British Ferns—the True Maidenhair (*Adiantum capillus-Veneris*). Could you venture near enough to grasp it in your hand, you would indeed recognize that it is one of the most exquisite of plants. Its fine black wiry frond-stems like a dark maiden's hair—it is most appropriately named—rise in clusters from its crown, the main frond-stems being branched with smaller and more beautiful hair-like stems, which bear upon their tender points the delicate, light-green, fan-shaped leaflets.

Wandering through the cool lanes of Devonshire you may, too, meet with the fragrant Hay-scented Buckler Fern (*Lastrea recurva*), which emits so beautiful an odour when pressed in the hand; with the delicately and transparently-leaved Marsh Buckler Fern (*Lastrea thelypteris*); with the Mountain Buckler Fern (*Lastrea montana*), whose silvery fronds make the air fragrant when you tread upon them in their incipient unrolled state. But these varieties are not to be commonly encountered in every Devonshire lane. And still rarer—though found in Devonshire—are the Lanceolate Spleenwort (*Asplenium lanceolatum*), the tiny Forked Spleenwort (*Asplenium septentrionale*), the Tunbridge Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*), and Wilson's Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum unilaterale*). The Moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*), and the Common Adders-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), are also Ferns of Devonshire growth. We do but enumerate these, and pass on to speak of some of the Ferns which may be seen in almost every Devonshire lane, and which, although common in the sense of being plentiful, are nevertheless amongst the most beau-

tiful of the British Ferns. Yet beautiful as are the varieties of which we shall speak, they are within the reach of all who may choose to gather them, and that is our reason for devoting especial attention to these varieties.

Gentle reader, will you follow us in imagination whilst we endeavour to describe to you some Devonshire lanes which are familiar to us? And please remember that, exquisitely beautiful as they are, they are nevertheless but types of thousands of other lanes that the ordinary tourist may find for himself, in his rambles after Ferns in the 'Fern-paradise' of England. When we have described these lanes, and have noted the Ferns which we shall find in them, we will try to show how every one may have in his own home, wherever that may be, a real 'Fern-paradise.'

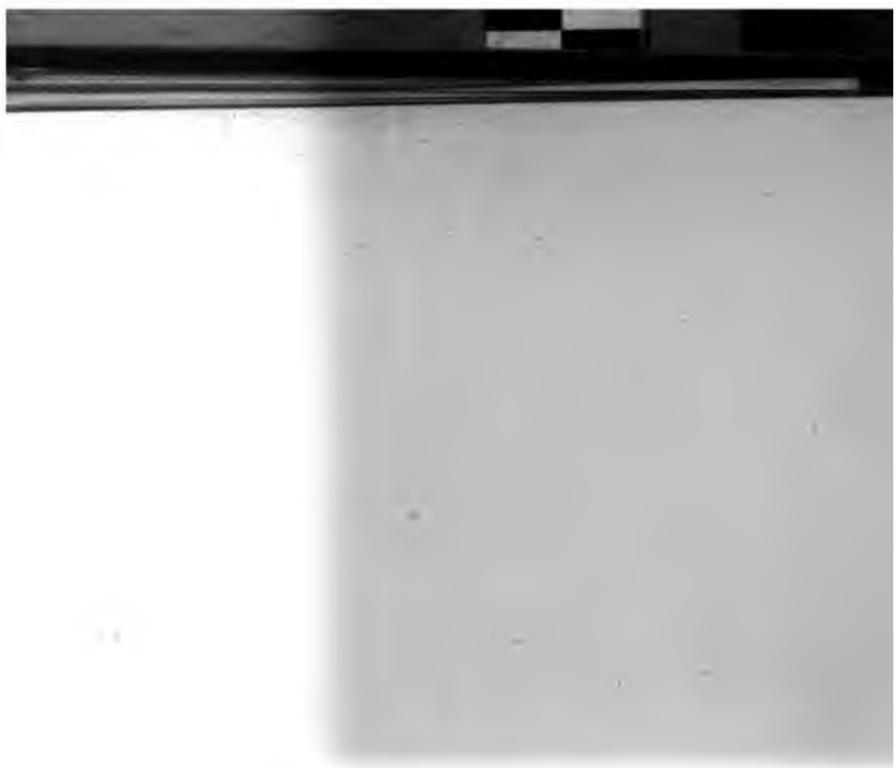






Chapter II.

A PARADISE OF FERNS.



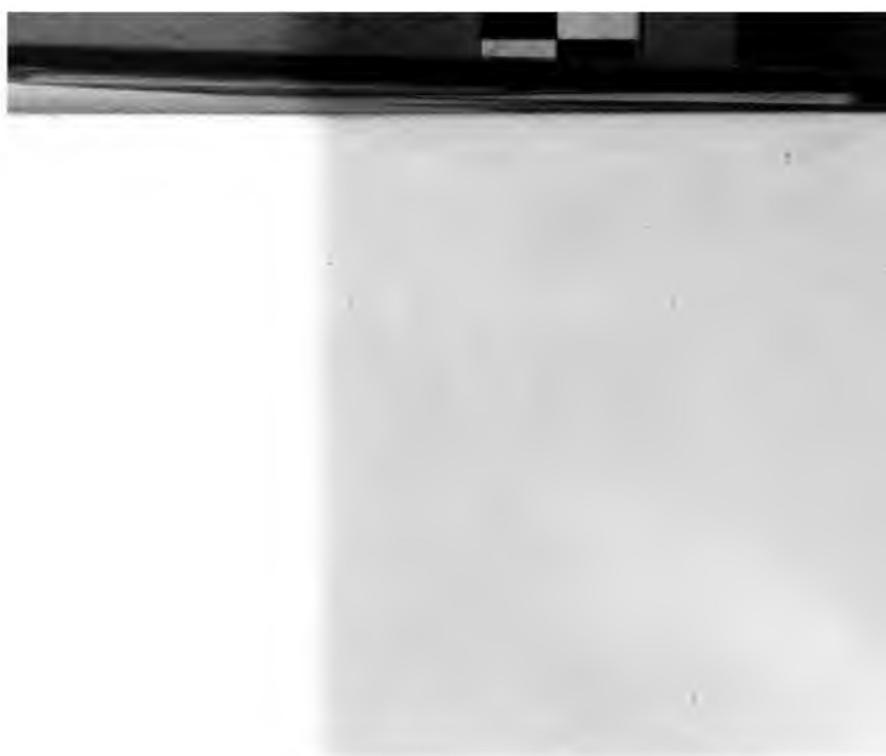


The tree and its bird, which had been
nearly buried.





'The time is midsummer, and the hot sun is pouring down his rays with fiery intensity.'





CHAPTER II.

A PARADISE OF FERNS.

AWAY into the heart of a Devonshire lane! The time is mid-summer, and the hot sun is pouring down his rays with burning intensity. But in yonder lane trees on each hedge that bounds the narrow pathway shoot up against the sky, and folding over at the top, shut out with their glorious masses of leaves the fiery heat. Beneath, the coolness is delicious, and the verdant foliage which bounds the view on every side, tempts the enamoured tourist to plunge into the depths of this cool retreat. But the walk through it must be a saunter, because its many and varied

forms of Fern-life should be examined to be enjoyed.

We will not generalise. We will paint no imaginary picture; but we will just describe our own impressions of two Devonshire lanes which, amongst scores of others, we recently visited during the summer. We might be pardoned for giving a glowing description of the scenery of our native county; but ours will be no 'glowing' description in the sense in which the word is used to mean exaggerated. No verbal description can accurately convey to the mind a fair and true picture of the exquisite loveliness of the green lanes to which we refer. The most brilliant word-painting would pale before the reality. Roughly, during our summer visit to Devonshire, we noted down our impressions of what we saw, and we will endeavour to reproduce those impressions on paper.

We must premise that, although the town in South Devon, of which we would speak, can of itself claim no especial notice, the scenery in its neighbourhood is surpassed by that of no other part of Devonshire. It is on 'the English

Rhine; ' for the Dart is the only English river which can claim, with its intended significance, that distinctive title.

From the brow of a hill whose summit, about a mile from the town, commands a magnificent prospect of hill, dale, and river, two lanes run, uniting in a point at the hill-top, but spreading away from each other as they sweep downwards towards the river's brink.

On leaving the town in the vicinity of the Quay the road turns round to the right, passes between high, moss-covered walls, and, after a short and sharp ascent for a few yards, suddenly wheels round to the left, and narrows into the dimensions of a lane. Turning for a moment before continuing the ascent, we get a lovely peep of the cluster of houses lying just a little below us, with the church tower rising from their midst.

Now—wending upwards—the path narrows still more between high hedges which rise on each side. Two or three more graceful bendings to right and to left, and then our lane suddenly widens as if to invite the tourist to pause in his ascent, and turn round.

The view will well repay a look, for a charming sight is spread out below—hill-side and valley, town and river.

Upwards—narrowing as it goes—winds the lane. And now, for a moment, the bright valley which we have left below us is forgotten in the new sight which refreshes the eye. Hitherto the sunlight has shone upon the path; but here our lane becomes suddenly darkened as it creeps under the shadow of higher hedge-banks, and of overhanging trees. Just one glance through a breach in the shady mound which helps to shut out the sunshine, and the eye will catch a lovely glimpse of the hill-side sloping down into the valley below. The bright peep charmingly contrasts with the dark depths of the lane. But in this dark and cool retreat Fern-life is predominant.

On the right the thick hedge-bank is covered with an almost impenetrable mass of bushes, which rise high above its top, shedding upon it the dimness of evening twilight. Growing out against the dark background of bushes are some luxuriant specimens of the Common Hartstongue (*Scolo-*

pendrium vulgare), one of the most easily recognizable of the British Ferns, with its crumpled tongue-shaped frond, growing sometimes to the length—stem and frond together—of three feet. The thick and rich-looking yet leathery texture of the fronds of the Hartstongue, with their deep and shining green colour, make them look exquisitely cool and refreshing, rising up out of the dark hedge-bank as they do in thick and clustering tufts—sometimes almost erect, at other times gracefully bending backwards their shining, leathery tips. Underneath the curling tongue-shaped fronds, lie the curious rows of seeds (spores), whose rich reddish-brown colour beautifully contrasts with the deep, shining green of the frond.

The Hartstongue is a bold free plant. You will find it growing almost everywhere in Devonshire: on the tops and at the sides of walls; hanging from old ruins; growing out from the sides of cliffs and deserted quarries; dropping down its long green fronds into the cool and limpid water of road-side wells hewn out of the rock: often exposed to the full blaze of the sun, but always in such cases dwindled down to a tiny size. The

Hartstongue is to be found in almost every conceivable form, from a tiny thing of half an inch in length, when growing on a bare, dry wall, to a plant which is one rich, thick mass of delightful curling fronds, each one a yard long, when growing in a moist bed of leaf-mould in the dark recess of some hedge.

Far out of our reach on the top of the high hedge-bank, are some noble specimens of the Male Fern (*Lastrea flix-mas*), so called from its erect and robust manner of growth. From the crown, densely covered with rust-coloured scales, spring a close circle of beautiful fronds, whose under surface is thickly covered with the scales which are so prominent a characteristic of this noble-looking Fern. There it grows, perched shuttlecock fashion on the top of the hedge, the points of its fronds gracefully turned outwards, its crown resting just above the surface of leaf-mould, into the depths of which its long fine rootlets are plunged. The whole plant rests under the cool shadow of the trees. For years this hedge-bank has evidently been left untouched, and the annual crops of leaves falling from tree and bush, have

piled upon it a rich mass of pure vegetable mould, in which the Ferns delight to grow.

In this same spot, and growing side by side with the Hartstongue and Male Fern, are to be found specimens of two other of the large-growing species of the British Ferns—the Broad Buckler Fern (*Lastrea dilatata*), and the Soft Prickly Shield Fern (*Polystichum angulare*). Both, when finely grown, are most splendid objects. The former is one of the most handsome of our native Ferns, its broad arching fronds sweeping upwards and outwards with exquisite grace, and sometimes attaining like the Male Fern, to which it is closely allied, a height of four or five feet. The chief characteristic of the Soft Prickly Shield Fern is the minute and beautiful manner in which its fronds are divided into small, angular-shaped, saw-edged leaflets. It is often densely clothed with rich brown scales, which contrast finely with the dark, deep green of its fronds.

Turning now away from the dark shelter of overhanging trees, the pathway, wending upwards still, passes between high hedges, whose dark and tangled vegetation almost meets overhead. Here,

rising from the deep, rich soil of the hedge-bank, are some Brakes (*Pteris aquilina*). These are the giants of the British Fern family, growing in their branching tree-like form to a height sometimes of ten feet. Peering into the dark depths of the hedges on either side, we discover, trailing out of the close masses of ivy which encircle the gnarled and matted roots of the trees, the pretty fronds of the Common Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). The Polypody, like the Hartstongue, will grow almost anywhere—on walls, on hedge-banks, and on trees; but it becomes a puny plant when growing in dry, hot, and exposed situations. It delights most to nestle amongst the twisted branches of pollard-trees. There its creeping fleshy roots—feeding on the rich leaf-mould which collects in the crevices between the matted roots of ivy—love to hide, and from these moist nooks are sent out numerous tufts of bright green, narrow, lance-shaped fronds—stems, midribs, with alternate lance-shaped leaflets, each leaflet midribbed in its turn, and beautifully veined throughout; the round golden masses of spores—each mass collected in lines on the backs of

the leaflets—giving to the plant a beautiful appearance.

Our lane still winds onwards and upwards, now widening as if to afford a prospect of the rich scenery lying below us, now sinking between high hedges, which get higher and higher, as the steep path contends with the steeper hill. At length we reach the brow of the acclivity, and turning round, we can command one of the finest prospects in all England. Away straight below us lie clustering houses, beautifully embowered in orchards and fruit-gardens, with the church tower rising calmly above the whole. On the right of the town, still away below us, the eye delightedly rests on a wide extent of undulating meadows and tree-covered uplands. Beyond, the wooded uplands rise steeper and steeper, until, in the dim horizon, a line of lofty hills, looming against the sky, bounds the view. Far away in the same direction, the sunlight is reflected from the silvery stream of the Dart, where, flowing at the feet of two wooded hills, it brightly contrasts with the dark lines of trees.

To the left of the town, in the dim distance,

are seen the wild moorlands stretching away far over the country. There the lovely Dart takes its rise, expanding its tiny stream as it moves onward, until, swollen to a torrent, it roars through deep ravines, foams over rocks and boulders, and still coming on! on! by wood-crowned heights and smiling upland meadows, it rolls into sight. Everywhere too, as far as the eye can reach, there is a thick network of green lanes, giving a marvellous aspect of diversity to the whole scene.

Two or three steps from the brow of the hill whence this noble prospect is obtained, a turning round to the right will lead back to the town, through a lane which is indeed a veritable paradise of Ferns. The narrow pathway winds downwards for a full mile between two tall hedges, whose topmost branches here and there meet overhead, forming a natural archway, so densely interwoven in some places as almost to exclude the daylight; now widening sufficiently to form a delightful green vista, now narrowing until the hedges on each side almost meet, and there is only sufficient room for the tourist to brush

between the luxuriant masses of vegetation which stand out from the hedge-banks. During one part of the way the lane runs at the foot of a dark wood. Then continuing its course it seems almost to sink into the earth, whilst high Fern-covered banks rise on each side. For a part of the distance a limpid stream trickles down the declivity. The ground is literally carpeted with grass and wild flowers; and everywhere, hanging out of the pollard trunks, densely clothing the hedge-banks, and growing along the edge of the trickling stream, Ferns are to be found in countless numbers. In places where the path has been cut deeply through the soft slate rock, the high banks of the cutting rise upwards almost perpendicularly, excluding the sunshine; and there, in the moist interstices between the soft fragments of stone, are numerous species of the rock-loving Ferns, luxuriating most in places where the water is percolating through the surface of the embankment. Growing in positions where its tiny crown secures protection under some small jutting point of rock, is the little Wall Rue (*Asplenium ruta muraria*), a very diminutive Fern, with pretty

little fronds. It has a great love for rotten stone and mortar, and is often found growing on the sides of houses. It is a very hardy little Fern, and will thrive in the sunshine, but most loves moist and sheltered nooks.

Growing by the side of the Wall Rue is the beautiful Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*). Its fibrous wiry rootlets insinuate themselves into the crevices between the stones, and its crown throws up a dense mass of exquisite little fronds, with stems like shining black hairs, and with little bright-green, round, saw-edged leaflets alternately placed on each side of the stems, along the greater part of their length.

Following the downward course of the lane we come, in the most cool, damp, and shady places, upon numbers of the Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-fæmina*), perhaps the most graceful of the larger British Ferns. Its drooping feathery fronds are indeed, when finely grown, extremely beautiful, and the entire plant forms the most conspicuous ornament of the places in which it delights to grow. It throws up its fronds oftentimes in

dense tufts ; but it is to be found in perfection only in very moist and shady situations.

Now, as we go downwards, we pass over a tiny stream crossed by a rude bridge ; and here overhead the tangled bushes again meet, throwing on bridge and stream a dark shadow. Down almost by the water's edge, revelling in the moist and shady situation, are growing innumerable little tufts of the Scaly Spleenwort (*Asplenium ceterach*). The Scaly Spleenwort is, in truth, a charming little plant. The upper surface of the simple saw-edged frond is dark green ; its texture is like velvet. Underneath, the surface of the frond is completely swathed in rich brown scales, where, snugly hiding, lie the spores.

Here, as we reach the end of this green lane, the singular grace and the exceeding loveliness of the scene appear to blend in one harmonious whole. We lean over the rude parapet of the bridge. Trees above us cast cool shadows upon all round and underneath them. Gurgling and sparkling along below us the brook babbles on its way ; now foaming in playful fancy over its tiny stones ; now smoothly resting in mimic pools ;

now rushing down in a miniature cascade, as its bed falls suddenly out of its smooth and even descent; and finally, with a parting ‘gurgle,’ disappearing under the dark arch of the bridge. On all sides, growing out of the steep bank that bounds the brook, dropping from the moss-covered sides of the bridge, perched on the tops of the tiny boulders that peep out of the water, Ferns drop the tips of their wavy fronds into the cool, mirror-like surface of the stream.

Above, around, beneath us, Ferns, Ferns, a paradise of Ferns !





Chapter III.

FERNY RAMBLES IN SOUTH DEVON.



"Away out of the smoke, the bustle, the din, and the worry of city life, in the
joyous month of May."



CHAPTER III.

FERNY RAMBLES IN SOUTH DEVON.



HAT can be more delightful for the tired and jaded dwellers in our crowded cities, after dragging on an unhealthy existence during the long winter months within the domain of bricks and mortar, than a swift journey away out of the smoke, the bustle, the din, and the worry of city life, in the joyous month of May? A swift journey it must be, so that the disagreeable surroundings of the town may be rapidly left behind, and the loveliness of the fields and hedge-rows may, as rapidly, burst on the tired eyes—tired, that is to say, of the stale sight of paved streets and tall houses, but eager,

with an inexpressible eagerness, for the trees and green lanes of the country.

And if a journey anywhere to green fields and green trees be delightful, how intensely enjoyable it must be to speed away to the ferny lanes of Devonshire! Can those, we wonder, who have never visited that exquisitely beautiful county, have the smallest idea of the inexpressible loveliness of its green and ferny lanes?

How can we induce those who have never visited the 'garden of England' to do so without delay? The attempt is, at least, worth a trial. We have in a previous chapter explained that during a summer visit we had roughly noted down our impressions of two charming green lanes in South Devon. Our notes were lightly jotted down and lightly thrown together. But we determined to expand our Fern papers so that they might reach the dimensions of a volume. With this object in view we needed to obtain fresh materials, and in order that these might be of the freshest kind, other visits to the delightful lanes of Devonshire would be necessary. We therefore decided that our plan of operations should be as

follows. Selecting Totnes—perhaps the most beautiful spot in South Devon—as our headquarters, we determined that we would from that centre explore some of the ferny lanes, streams, woods, and moorlands in its vicinity, naming the places visited, enumerating the Ferns growing there, and giving descriptions of the scenery.

No choicer spots for the lover of Ferns can be found anywhere in Great Britain than in the neighbourhood of Totnes, whose houses are picturesquely dotted about on the banks of the lovely Dart, the most beautiful river in all England. There are to be found Ferns of many kinds, in every graceful variety of growth, exquisite in form and shading, and in countless numbers.

Totnes pays homage to the Ferns. Everywhere in and about the little town these beautiful plants hold sway. How can we describe the place? We shall not even attempt any exact description. It is on a hill and yet in a valley. Climb the road that forms its main street, extending from the Dart Bridge which divides Totnes from Bridge Town, to 'the top of the town,' and you will say

that Totnes is built on a steep hill. But just climb through the delightful lanes which mount to Totnes Down Hill, and look at the lovely little town ! It appears to nestle in the extreme depth of a valley. But the explanation is here : Totnes is built on hillocks, and hills soar above it. And these hillocks are charming, small as they look when viewed from the heights above.

Imagine a series of little hills, or rather a mingling of little hills and little valleys ! Imagine a cluster of houses built upon this combination of hill and valley ! Imagine an intermingling of paved streets and green lanes, of houses, delightful villas and fruit-gardens ! Imagine walking out of old-fashioned streets filled with old-fashioned houses, into paved ways which seem to go everywhere, 'up hill and down dale,' between high walls covered with wall Ferns, wall-flowers, and mosses ! Imagine yourself walking along all sorts of terraced roads at every conceivable height above the river level—houses being above you, beneath you, around you ! Imagine bricks and mortar placed at a disadvantage in a contest with sites that are so charmingly

rural as to make you feel that they could never have been intended to be built upon! Imagine, finally, a queer intermingling of town and country, with Ferns growing on the houses and on the garden walls, and meeting you at every corner wherever you turn! Such is Totnes; and from every part of the little town—at the top, at the bottom, and on each side—one may get away into the most delightful country. Here is some description of a ramble from Totnes along one of the lovely routes which are spread out like network on every side.

About half way up the main street of the town, and within a few feet of the spot where, tradition says, Brutus landed—the sea then reaching to this elevated point on the hill-side—a road leads sharply round to the right. We are nearly midway on the hill, amongst the houses, almost in the heart of the town. But we may, as it were, dive out of it into the road aforesaid, which will suddenly lead us away amongst groves and green fields, woods and streams, in the direction of the picturesque town of Ashburton. But three miles from Totnes, along the Ashburton Road, and

three miles back again through Dartington Wood, will be a delight and a study of the rarest kind for the Fern lover.

Just a short description of the delightful suburbs at this part of Totnes before we disappear under the canopy of green trees that in a few moments will shut out the pretty little town. We cross a brook which skirts a flower-bespangled meadow, and flows darkly on by the side of a shady thicket. Then we plunge under a grove of elms, and emerging from these catch a fine view of church, castle, and town, sweeping upwards to the left along an upland, on which orchards and fruit-gardens also nestle. Then we near the railway station, and are greeted by the 'puff' of a passing train on crossing the railway bridge. One moment more, and town and railway are hidden from view as we get away into the green and winding road to Ashburton. A little further on we mount a hill, and turning round we may catch a last peep of the town nestling down a little below us, its houses just seen between the leafy interstices of the arching trees which overhang the road we have already passed.

High up in these same trees the blue sky peeps at us through an opening, the blue being however momentarily obscured by the steam which is puffed up from the station yard. Such little incidents are somewhat trivial, but the tourist knows how much life they sometimes add to a scene. They in fact make up much of the difference between a picture and the reality. A town without motion or sign of human existence would be dull and uninteresting to look upon, however picturesque it might otherwise be; and trees and fields and streams without moving life, however rich in colouring and grand in aspect, would lose more than half their charms. But we must not digress.

About a mile from the town our road commences to skirt one side of the Dartington Wood on the right. The sun is shining brightly, but at this spot arching trees on each side of us envelop the path in dark shadows. A little distance further on, we reach a point in the road where a rushing stream comes out of and flows for some distance by the side of the wood. The scenery at this spot is beautiful almost beyond descrip-

tion. A rude rustic bridge crosses the stream and gives access to a narrow, steep and winding path which leads up into the dusky recesses of the wood. When we travelled the route we are describing, it was May. On the right of the rustic bridge, and almost overshadowing it, a large hawthorn bush was white with blossom, and scented the air all around with its delicious fragrance. Below us, the stream was rapidly eddying, waving the weeds and other wild growths that sprung from its bed. Just in front, a sudden fall in the level of the stream caused the gurgle and foamy splash of a tiny waterfall. A sloping bank led down on the right from the road to the water's surface, covered—in such splendid luxuriance as is everywhere to be seen in Devonshire—with tall, rich, delightful green grass intermingled with dark green fronds of the Hartstongue, and handsome shuttlecock-shaped fronds of noble specimens of the Male Fern. The left banks of the brook hung far over the water, the bushes, ivy, and moss-covered branches of trees which crowned them affording cool, dark, and moist nooks for the Ferns, whose exquisite fronds, dropping

gracefully over the stream in splendid clusters, lapped it with their beautiful tips.

Beyond the bridge the stream flowed for a short distance under the dark shadows of the wood—winding, falling, splashing, and foaming as it hurried along out of sight. The peep in this direction was delightful. Trees above,—moss-covered, ivy-covered branches ; some gnarled, and others fresh and vigorous—trees on each side, all densely clothed with their fresh and glorious May dress. The clear brook reflected the shadows of trees and shrubs, and became dimly seen as it disappeared under the dark vista of the wood. This vista, formed of the delightfully intermingled branches of the trees overhead, presented the most charming peep. The matted branches, green limbs and twigs, would fairly have excluded the light, were it not that at the darkest and densest part of the canopy slight openings afforded a view of the sky, and whilst they admitted the softened sunrays, gave the prospect of a beautiful wood-crowned hill, rising upwards beyond the delightful canopy, which hung so gracefully over the clear and glancing waters of the brook.

For some little distance the stream runs by the side of the road we are following, until, when the latter takes a sudden turn to the right, it disappears under a stone bridge, re-appearing for a brief space and then being finally lost as it flows away across some meadows. Peer over the side of the bridge and you will find little tufts of that beautiful Fern, the Common Maidenhair Spleenwort; also the tiny Wall Rue, and small specimens of the Hartstongue. You will rarely find a Devonshire bridge, unless it be quite a new structure, without its complement of Ferns—the rock, or stone-and-mortar-loving species. Whether it be a river bridge, or a tiny arch that crosses a brook, its sides are almost certain to possess at least one kind, often many, of the moisture-loving plants. It is the moist atmosphere produced by the flowing water underneath which gives encouragement to the Ferns. Sometimes a river arch is densely covered with many varieties of these plants. You will often find the Common Polypody, the Hartstongue, the Wall Rue, the Scaly Spleenwort, the Common Maidenhair Spleenwort, and the Black Maidenhair Spleen.

wort, growing together on bridge sides. But the specimens of Hartstongue are invariably diminutive when growing on walls, rocks, or bridge arches. The Black Maidenhair Spleenwort, unquestionably one of the most beautiful of the Fern family, is also usually found to be stunted when growing on the bare open side of a rock, wall, or bridge arch. It nevertheless delights in stones; but then the stones and rocks must be in the shade, and covered by overhanging bushes. A little way from the stone bridge already mentioned, on the road between Totnes and Ashburton, in the slate-rock side of a hedge-bank, we caught sight of a tuft of the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort, growing in a conspicuous position. We felt persuaded that other specimens would be near. One portion of the slate rock was hidden by bushes that closed over it. Pressing these on one side, we found, as we had expected, an unusually fine plant of our Spleenwort, its roots being firmly imbedded in the layers of slate-rock, which were kept cool and moist by the shelter of the bushes. Where this Fern abounds you will always find the largest and most luxuriant speci-

mens in the darkest and dampest corners. No Fern shuns the light more than the graceful and beautiful *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*. It is a great favourite of ours, and cannot, indeed, fail to be admired by all Fern lovers. It is hardy too, and will well repay in cultivation a very small amount of care and attention.

It is astonishing how many delightful green lanes abut on to the high roads in Devonshire: lanes so temptingly beautiful that you feel you cannot pass without exploring them for, at least, some little distance. We espied such a lane when, on the road we are describing, we reached the top of the hill, on the other side of which lies Staverton Bridge. This lane turns out of the road on the right, and we explored it for a short distance. A few yards from the entrance a bend in the lane hid its further course from view. But the peep just where it disappeared was charming. The overhanging trees, the lovely hedge-banks, and the carpeting of grass and wild flowers—all lent a peculiar and shadowy grace to the vista between, forming what may not inappropriately be styled a sort of verdant twilight. On

the fresh green hedge-banks near us were numerous specimens of the Male Fern, the Harts-tongue, the Soft Prickly Shield Fern, and small plants of the Bracken, delightfully intermingled with ivy, moss, and wild hyacinths.

A little further on the road we found the tops of the hedges on each side crowned with numberless tall specimens of the Bracken and presenting a peculiarly graceful and beautiful appearance. At a short distance from this place, the road suddenly descends as it bends sharply round to the right. At this point a beautiful view of the valley lying below on the left, with its wooded bottoms, its orchards, and its meadows, is revealed; here and there houses picturesquely dotted about, and, away in the high background, green hills. Immediately next the road, and on the first slope of the descent into the valley is a small orchard, in which the Brakes, when we saw them, grew so thickly and luxuriantly as to touch the tips of the fruit trees, and give a most singular and romantic aspect to the scene.

Now the view again changes in true Devonshire fashion as we pass onward. Our road rapidly

descends, Dartington Wood rising high on the right, and a low thicket spreading away to the left, under the moist shadow of which some of the commoner kinds of Ferns grow plentifully. Lower still goes our road, whilst trees on each side rise higher and higher, overlapping at the tops. In a few minutes we emerge from their shadows on to Staverton Bridge, and the lovely scene changes once more. Here the stream of the beautiful Dart darkly and quietly flows under the curious old arches of the bridge. In midstream, on the left, there is an islet clothed with dwarfed shrubs. Over an upland on the left bank of the river, trees sweep gracefully down to the water's surface. The Dart is seen in this direction only for a short distance before it winds away on its course. From the point where it is lost to view the eye delightedly roams over the hills which bound the horizon. On the ivy covered sides of Staverton Bridge may be found many fine specimens of the beautiful Scaly Spleenwort, the larger ones placed, however, where they are somewhat difficult to obtain, without some amount of skilful management. The pretty little Wall Rue is also to be

had here, and the bridge parapet and sides are also ornamented by the fronds of the Common Polypody.

And now, to return to Totnes through Dartington Wood, we must retrace our steps for about two hundred yards until we reach the edge of the wood. Here a gate admits us on to a steep ascent, at the top of which we enter a bridle-path which leads away round to the right, under the dark shadows of the trees. Presently we are fairly buried in the wood, the trees in which rise high on each side of our path and arch over us. From the left comes the roar of the unseen Dart, as it rushes by somewhere on the verge of the wood. Under the copse on the same side are some splendid Ferns: grand specimens of the Broad Buckler Fern and of the purple-stemmed Lady Fern; Male Ferns in abundance, many of them standing four feet high; and numbers of the Hard Fern, finely developed. The luxuriance of the Ferns in this part of the wood is no matter for surprise; for the ground consists of soft, spongy leaf-mould, a soil in which the Fern family greatly delight.

Leaving the wood we pass across an open meadow; and then for a long distance we skirt a park wall, where, under the shadow of overhanging trees, grow the Scaly Spleenwort, the Wall Rue, the Common Maidenhair Spleenwort, the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort, and small specimens of the Hartstongue. From this wall the path follows on through the grounds of Dartington Hall, and pursuing it, after getting some delightful peeps of woodland and river scenery, we find ourselves again at Totnes.



Chapter ED.

THE FERNY MOORLANDS.





'Away from the town on the mountain side.'

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CHAPTER IV.

THE FERNY MOORLANDS.

THE grandeur of the Devonshire moorland scenery almost defies description. The Fern hunter, searching for his favourites amongst the ferny haunts of the 'Fern paradise,' will derive the keenest enjoyment from a ramble on the moors. Away from the town on the mountain side, with the free blue sky overhead, surrounded by wooded steeps which descend swiftly to the valleys below! Or away in those valleys where the boulder-strewn beds of the rushing moorland streams send forth their wild music to the delighted ear: wandering from hill-side to valley, and from valley to hill-

top; drinking in with that inexpressibly acute sense of pleasure which the jaded town dweller can alone experience in its full perfection, the enjoyments which are alone to be found where—

‘Boon Nature scatters, free and wild,
Each plant or flower, the mountain’s child! ’

From Totnes to Newton Abbot; then on to Teigngrace and Bovey, and thence away by Lustleigh, to the borders of Dartmoor and Moreton-hampstead. Following this route, we one day made for the moors, in order to explore the ferny borders of Fingle Bridge, of Lustleigh Cleave, and of Horseman’s Steps. It is, indeed, a grand series of views which that route presents; and a great and glorious wealth of Ferns, in varying hues of exquisite green, will reward a careful search.

The line from Totnes to Newton runs through a series of deep cuttings through the hills. Now the high sides of the cuttings shut out the sky: now a tunnel shows that the sudden rise in the hills, which lay in the path of the railway, had made an open cutting impossible. As we are

about to emerge from the darkness of the tunnel, we may see on a moist part of its arch the deep, dark, shining-green fronds of some Hartstongues. Or we may espy specimens of the Black Maiden-hair Spleenwort, of the Wall Rue, and of the Common Maidenhair Spleenwort. Now the light increases ; but fields and hedge-rows are still shut out by the steep sandstone and slate rock, from which, however, high up above our heads cluster and peep out numerous ferny tufts, looking freshest and greenest where, from the high level above, some trickling moisture falls over the steep rock. Then, for a moment, the high land appears to recede as the train rushes through some gorge, leaving hill and cutting behind, and revealing to the eyes of the delighted passenger the wood-covered and ferny valley, or the Fern-covered upland slope.

A railway is seldom suggestive of Fern-land. The hourly rush of traffic, for passengers and 'goods,' reminds one unpleasantly of the town, and of its hurry and bustle. The railway indeed —to the lover of Nature—mars the free wild aspect of the woods and fields.

But nature conquers everywhere in Devonshire. Even its iron-lined roads are subdued by the softening influence of plants and shrubs. The Ferns, especially, are heedless of the intrusion of the railway engineers. Dry, hard, bare cuttings may be made through the hills; turf, heather, and wild Brakes may be stripped off along the valleys; rails may be laid down, and everything done to make the scene look as commercial and uninteresting as possible. But the spontaneous influences which produce vegetable life will overcome all this. Rain comes down, and on to the softened earth grass seeds blow. Thistle and dandelion will send their germs in light and airy chariots, and Fern spores in countless numbers will find their way where the navvy has ruthlessly stripped off the verdant carpeting of the ground to make room for iron roads. Nature, indeed, everywhere more or less asserts her sway, and clothes our roads and railways with her charming dress; but it is especially the Ferns with which roads and railways have to contend in the charming county of Devon, to which these beautiful plants lend so soft and indescribable a

grace. You will always have time to enjoy the lovely peeps of Fern-land which are to be obtained between Totnes and Newton; for the steep inclines necessarily render the eight miles of railway journey between the two places unusually long.

Changing trains at Newton, on our way to the moors, we were not long in getting to our point of departure at Moretonhampstead. On this branch line, twelve miles in length, the changing scenes are supremely beautiful. During the whole distance the line passes along a valley which is pre-eminently Devonian. It is curious and interesting to watch in the early summer the gradual substitution of the barren moorland for the cultivated tract. Grand slopes of rich greenwood, flower-dotted meadows and June corn-crops standing proudly up, with rich promise for the autumn—the light, waving green of the corn-stalks and ears charmingly contrasting with the red and full-blown poppies scattered in patches here and there—first meet the eye. But the cultivated land is shorn of no picturesque surroundings. Hill, wood, and river, each with its peculiar

Devonian charm, intermingle in rich and varying proportions, flinging their characteristic grace over the whole. As we advance, however, cultivation becomes sparse and sparser still. The heights become too steep for anything but their own wild growth. There is, however, even until the unbroken moor is reached, a grand intermingling of wooded and barren steeps, of hilly corn fields, and heather and Fern-covered heights. Then we pause at the extremity of the branch line to Moretonhampstead.

Now begins the moorland walk, extending away for some three or four miles to Fingle Bridge. Along the entire distance there is spread out for the Fern-lover a continual feast. For a short way the path winds by the side of a meadow; then crosses, at the end of a small thicket, a Fern-fringed brook. Anon it ascends a steep upland, and then for two miles it takes a course which includes all the wild and varied characteristics of moorland scenery. Now the inter-chained peaks of Dartmoor carry the eye away over a wide stretch of country, the vividly-coloured landscape losing in freshness, but losing

nothing in grandeur, as the dimness of distance causes it to melt away in shadowy outlines. Now the eye rests on the graceful scenery which lies immediately contiguous to the path—huge boulders scattered about on each side, clothed with moss and Ferns; rugged hedge-banks formed of slate rock and red sandstone teeming with Fern-life; slopes of furze and heather intermingled with wild flowers. Now the path descends the hill-side and lights on and traverses a glade strewn with boulders of all sizes and shapes, forming a natural rockery, and giving congenial shelter to the roots of Bracken, whose tall fronds are spread out with a wild grace which no word-painting can adequately represent.

Along the route which we have indicated the Fern hunter may find, in charming variety, the Common Polypody, the Soft Prickly Shield Fern, the Male Fern, the Broad Buckler Fern, the Lady Fern, the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort, the Hartstongue, and the Hard Fern.

Few scenes can be more magnificent than the view which is to be obtained shortly after commencing the descent—a mile in length—which

sweeps by a winding path down towards the vale of Fingle Bridge. We have to descend the densely-wooded side of a hill, and the path along nearly the whole way is overhung by trees. If we peer under the dense wooded cover that extends on either side of the path, we may well admire the splendid growth of the Ferns that revel in the humid shelter of the greenwood.

Following the downward course of the steep path, a clearance in the trees and a jutting point of the hill suddenly give the opportunity for a sight which is sublimely beautiful. We stand at a height far above the vale of Fingle Bridge. From our feet, down to the extreme point of the narrow valley, sweeps a dense mass of trees, gracefully curving round to the left, until it is almost met by the lofty wood-covered hill that rears its head boldly against the sky on the opposite side of the valley. We have said that the wood-covered hills almost meet. Their bases interlace; but a clear space intervenes between their tops, giving a marvellous combination of varying moorland scenery in the vista between. Hills—some densely wooded, others bare and wild—interlace their

tops in a symmetrical network, which stretches away until dimly defined in the far-off distance. On the right, in varying terraces which rise towards the sky, is a mixed landscape of meadow and hedge and tree. Down far beneath, rushing along under a dark overgrowth of trees, roar the waters of the Teign, just seen away to the left, where a break in the canopy of overhanging green reveals the dark and foaming current.

Winding round and round to lighten the roughness and steepness of the descent, the path at length reaches the extreme point of the valley, and crossing a swift, dark mill-stream, that runs for a short distance parallel with the Teign, emerges on to Fingle Bridge. This spot is, indeed, a chosen land of Ferns. To the right and to the left, away from the arches of the bridge, the Teign brawls over and between the granite boulders which are strewn in its bed: now sparkling in pebbly shallows; now deepening into sluggish pools; now roaring in mimic fury over miniature falls; now calmly flowing by its silent banks, which, overhung with the deep

green foliage of clustering shrubs, afford shady nestling places for waving Fern-fronds which lap the surface of the stream, and lend to it a graceful and beautiful aspect.

At a short distance to the right of the bridge the stream is lost from sight; but from its boulder-strewn, roaring course the eye is naturally lifted to the glorious view which is to be seen overhead. On both sides, almost from the water's brink, rise two precipitous hills,—the one on the right, clothed with a dark green mantle, extending from the surface of the stream to the extreme hill-top, by the gradation of shrub and bush and tree: that on the left sparsely covered with furze and heather; but both endowed with that boldness of aspect, which lends grandeur to a scene.

Away to the left of the bridge a similar scene meets the eye; but here both hill-sides which bound the stream are densely and darkly clothed with trees, which, sweeping upwards, finely contrast with the delightful blue of the sun-lit sky, as the hill-tops cut the sheen. The blue sky with its golden sunshine, the green woods, the

graceful waving Ferns, and the brawling river, combine to make an exquisite picture.

After a peep at the bridge scenery, we followed a path which led down to the left, along by the river side. Huge granite boulders were scattered about in mid stream ; and some of these, clustered in the form of a rocky islet, were approachable from the river-side by stepping-stones which offered a dry passage for the tourist. On this boulder islet we rested for refreshment—the cool stream flowing on each side of us gurgling and splashing and flashing in the sun, the calm surface of its silent pools, where the current was pent by the rocks, being broken only from time to time by the splash of the rising trout, as they dashed at the flies which skimmed the surface of the water. From this point, on the same side of the bridge, a path skirted for a short way the brawling course of the stream. We followed this path for some distance, and we found that it was a walk that would well repay the Fern hunter for a long journey across rugged moorlands. It is indeed almost impossible to express in words the keen sense of enjoyment experienced during so

delightful a ramble as this river-side path afforded.

We thread a narrow path along a grassy sward. Beneath, soft, verdant carpeting thickly strewn with wild flowers; above us a delightful canopy formed of the interlaced branches of trees, through which the screened sunlight softly falls. On our right a high embankment, leading up to a higher path on the hill-side, from out of which hang tufts of Fern fronds, mingled in charming variety. Down to our left rolls the river, whose music joins in chorus with the songs of the birds, singing, we know not where, but everywhere around us. As we follow this charming river-side path, we have from time to time to press through the dense masses of shrubs which surround us—now hanging down overhead, now springing from the left, and now from the right side. The small, but startling, incidents of the route add a sort of piquancy to the enjoyment. The sudden flutter and the wild cry of a blackbird, as it darts out of the tiny thicket where its nest is hid; the rustle in the high embankment on our right, and the quivering of the Fern-fronds, followed by the

sudden flight across the path of a rabbit; the rolling, hurry-scurrying contortions of a snake, which our unexpected appearance has surprised, basking in the tiny gleam of sunshine which has fallen on to the greensward through an opening in the trees overhead; the heavy splash in the river on our left, as a water-rat, which had not dreamed of our unwelcome intrusion, takes the shortest and readiest path to his hole, diving one moment in one place into the stream, to reappear the next somewhere else, under the belief that meanwhile we may think that his power of holding his breath is unlimited; or the lighter splash of a trout, as, unaware of our presence, it rises in the dark, deep pool near us at the tempting palmer-fly that has just dropped from the bushes. All these sights and sounds contribute to the delight of this river-side ramble. Or we may rest for a moment, and, peering cautiously around us, so as not to disturb the free inhabitants of this woodland, admire and enjoy their unrestrained movements. The snake will wriggle on to the sunlit path again; the rabbit will come quietly out from his hiding-place; the

rat will return from his hole; the trout will skim about on the surface of the river close to where we are sitting, if our shadow does not fall across the sunlit pool. As we sit and rest, we may listen, with a deep sense of enjoyment, to the soft buzzings of the insects which surround us; and watch the bushes, the grass, the ground, and the water. Everywhere there is life—fresh, delightful, enjoyable life.

Such a scene as we have attempted to describe is not imaginary. It is real and tangible. Who that has visited Devonshire has not experienced the varied and varying sensations of a ramble so essentially Devonian?

After pursuing this river-side path for some little distance, we reached a waterfall, where a division in the river makes provision for the stream which drives the mill at Fingle Bridge. Close by the fall there is a light and open plantation of small trees, and underneath these a tiny forest of Ferns. Bracken in glorious luxuriance clothe the ground, and splendid forms of the Male Fern also abound in this wood. The dark stream, too, which flows by the wood is fringed with some

beautiful specimens of the Lady Fern, of all sizes. Here also is the lemon-scented Mountain Buckler Fern. We saw a number of these lovely plants. It was no wonder that the Ferns in this delightful grove were so luxuriant, for the soil consisted of nothing but spongy, sandy, leaf-mould. The soft and exquisitely beautiful scenery in, around, and above this charming wood it is almost impossible to describe. The ground covered with waving Fern-fronds; on one side the foaming waterfall, on the other the river with its Fern-fringed banks; above, the interlaced tops of the trees in the grove, through which might be seen the great wood-covered hills which shut in the prospect all round, and, towering up against the blue sky, seemed almost to fold over us like a delightful canopy with a loveliness that cannot be described.

From Fingle Bridge back to Moretonhampstead, along the intricate moorland path. From Moretonhampstead to Horseman's Steps, across four miles of delightful country, and through ferny valleys, up ferny hills, and through ferny lanes. This was our route on the day of our visit to the ferny borders of Dartmoor. We reach,

near Horseman's Steps, a solitary cottage, perched in a charming nook. Close by the cottage walls the North Bovey River, pent into a narrow bed, roars over the big boulders that choke up its course. Here we have the charming combination of waterfall, cascade, and silent pool. The huge masses of granite which lie along the course of this stream, are in many places delightfully carpeted with moss, whose deep and light-green colouring looks charmingly fresh where the limpid water flows over or near it. A short distance from this spot are the far-famed Horseman's Steps. The narrow course of the North Bovey River is here completely blocked up by enormous masses of granite, and we can only see the stream by peering down between interstices in the rocks ; but we can hear it thundering along in its almost subterranean channel. A small tract of marsh land intervenes between Horseman's Steps and Lustleigh Cleave ; and there we found, along by the course of the North Bovey River, numbers of the Mountain Buckler Fern, the Hard Fern, the Lady Fern, the Male Fern, the Broad Buckler Fern, and others. In this district is to be found

the somewhat rare Tunbridge Filmy Fern, Wilson's Filmy Fern, and the delicate and beautiful Marsh Buckler Fern. From this point a precipitous ascent leads on to Lustleigh Cleave. We can give no better description of this Cleave than by comparing it to a huge Fern rockery. By some singular agency, the hill-sides have been strewn with blocks of granite, of all shapes and sizes. It is really difficult to understand how this curious phenomenon could have been produced, though it would seem that volcanic action of some kind must have had something to do with the original formation of Lustleigh Cleave. But the present effect is singularly beautiful. Here, as elsewhere, the Ferns have taken possession of the ground, and have given an indescribably graceful aspect to the strewn boulders. Reaching the top of the Cleave, after a toilsome ascent, we made for the Logan, or Nutcracker Rock. Near this rock, peering into the stony crevices, we made a pleasing discovery. We found in one of the interstices, between the gigantic masses of granite which cover the hill-top, several specimens of the Lanceolate Spleenwort. They were growing in one

little cluster, and in the dark shadow of their retreat we could not at first be sure that they were not the beautiful but commoner Black Maidenhair Spleenwort. We knew, however, that from the position in which they were growing, it was quite possible they might be *Asplenium lanceolatum*. With the aid of a long stick, we succeeded in digging them out; and a close examination at once gave proof that the plants we had discovered were what we had hoped they would prove to be. The fronds of the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort are always broadest at their base, narrowing gradually towards their apex, the spores being arranged in lines at the backs of the fronds. The fronds of *Lanceolatum* taper at both ends towards their apices and towards their bases, and its spores, when ripe, are gathered in little round clusters on the backs of its fronds. The distinguishing characteristics of this species were present in our 'find.' We had previously hunted in numerous places in South Devon for *Asplenium lanceolatum*, and had carefully explored several of its known habitats, but without being able to find a single plant. Those who have experienced

it, know the pleasure derived by the Fern hunter when, after a long search, he at length lights on the variety for which he has been seeking.

Down the side of the Cleave towards Lustleigh ; through a boulder lane—huge masses of granite piled up on each side, and almost hidden by Ferns and moss—and away by hill-side, meadow and stream towards Totnes !—so ended our delightful ramble for that day across the ferny moorlands.







'No Fern-hunter who might reach this turning-point, when out for a saunter, would hesitate
for one moment.'





CHAPTER V.

DOWN A GREEN LANE !

DOWN a green lane ! But what a lane ! Words can but meagrely convey an impression of its charms. Nor could the most skilful artist, with the rarest combination of colours which art can produce, give a faithful representation of the glorious tints and of the unrivalled gracefulness of the Ferns which revel there in all their native luxuriance. But how to reach this lane ?

We make a steep ascent along an upland road a mile in length ; an ascent so long and so steep, that could we make it without pausing, we should stop at the summit to recover our breath. But

if we love scenery, and if we love Ferns, we cannot climb this hill without stopping to admire both, for both are of the rarest kind.

Arrived at the top of the hill, we have in front a park gate, leading to somebody's mansion, and two turnings for choice, one directly to the right, the other directly to the left. Both are charming, but the one to the right is irresistible. The left turning is a road; the right one is a lane. No Fern hunter who might reach this turning-point when out for a saunter, would hesitate for one moment.

The 'lane' at its entrance is wider than the 'road.' On the left a grassy hedge-bank is over-topped by arching trees, which grow out of it, and bending forward, fling their green tops across the whole width of the pathway. On the right is also a grassy hedge-bank topped by bushes—stunted but picturesque growths of the elder, the hawthorn, and the elm. A grassy carpeting under our feet, except where sacrilegious carts have made 'ruts,' and occasional foot-passengers have worn a narrow path. Moss-covered tree trunks, and inviting forms of Fern life, which

crowd the hedge-banks ; but Ferns which are tender in growth, and small in size. From the hedge-banks spring splendid flowers of fox-glove, mounted on their tall stems, and looking beautiful indeed in the height of their June glory.

The lane, wide at its entrance, narrows rapidly, and at the distance of a stone's-thrown bends round to the left and is beyond that point hid from view. But so green and delightful are the trees, the flowers, the grass, and the Ferns, that our choice of the turning is instantly made. We feel certain that the lane will get more beautiful as we follow what we are sure will be its winding course, and we make for the bend where that course is hid from view. Let us look at the hedge-banks as we pass between them. Here are no less than six species of Ferns—the Male Fern, the Hartstongue, the Soft Prickly Shield Fern, and the Broad Buckler Fern growing out of the hedge-bank ; whilst fronds of the Common Polypody peep out from ivy-covered pollard trunks, and are sheltered by the overhanging shrubs which line the hedge-top. Small specimens of Bracken are also here. It is perhaps because of

the sunny aspect of the hedge-side that the Fern specimens are small. Following the bend of the lane, we find that the grass-covered pathway narrows, whilst the hedges close in. Trees now, ivy as well as moss-covered, are on each side of us, and interlace their green tops. Then, between moss-covered, Fern-fringed hedge-banks, we pass an open fir copse on the right. Anon the lane, still winding round to the left, narrows more rapidly still; narrows indeed so much, that the bushes which crown its hedges almost meet overhead, and thus arresting the moisture and increasing the shade, cause the Ferns on each side to become developed into grander forms, until two or three splendid specimens of the Broad Buckler Fern and the Male Fern in the hedge-bank on the right compel us to pause and admire their exquisitely graceful aspect. A few steps farther on, still bending round to the left, we again stop to admire the splendid growth of a Brake, which, growing out of the humid hedge-bank, has reached a height of eight feet. Now the lane for a short distance observes a straighter and narrower course, between hedge-banks contain-

ing luxuriant specimens of noble growing Ferns. Then it widens, and admits us on to a glade, whence away to the right from the eminence on which we stand, we get a magnificent view, far away over green lanes, woods and meadows of the wild moorlands which end the landscape.

Now the lane suddenly narrows again; but just as it is about to commence its descent over the hill, we suddenly come upon a turning to the right. A lane within a lane! Lovely as is the course which we have been hitherto following, we pause at this spot fairly spellbound by the superlative loveliness of the little bit of scenery which this new turning suddenly reveals. 'Tis just a peep from where we stand; for this lane within a lane seems to be a lane without egress, a charming *cul-de-sac*. At a few yards from the entrance, a hedge-bank bars the way, to all appearance. The tiny 'bit,' as far as we can see, is like a summer bower. The hedge-banks stand on each side some seven feet apart. But flowering plants and grass carpet the ground, leaving a pathway two feet wide. Away in front the bank which closes the view, gracefully clothed with

waving Fern-fronds, rises up against the tall and matted shrubs from the hedges which run to meet it, and mingling its own wealth of green twigs with the branches of a small oak on the opposite side of the way, forms a delightful canopy of quivering leaves, through which the blue of the sky, and the fleecy white of the passing clouds, can just be seen.

Who could resist the temptation to wander into such a bower as this?—for bower it seems. When, however, we reach the hedge-bank that appears to bar the way, our astonishment is great to find that it is not a *cul-de-sac* which we have entered; for a turning to the left, so sharp as to be unseen until we approach it closely, reveals the most beautiful green and ferny lane which it is possible for the imagination to conceive. Oh! the glorious wealth of waving green, wild flowers and Fern-fronds, which the eye surveys, as it delightedly wanders along the charming vista which bursts upon us! On our right and on our left, just where the lane bends round, two stately Brakes stand, as if placed there to guard this inner paradise of the Ferns. And on the

right, hard by a Brake which spreads its arching fronds towards us, a noble specimen of the purple-stemmed Lady Fern springs out of the hedge-bank, its splendid clusters of fronds, each a yard in length, flinging over the scene the indescribable gracefulness which is a fit emblem of Fern-land.

And now for a plunge into this glorious lane of lanes. As far as we can see, it appears to melt away in shadowy green, as it sinks down over the declivity of the hill. For some distance along the route, in both hedge-banks, the Lady Ferns appear to hold sway. Here is a grand specimen, fully four feet long! and there are many others equally grand, and equally beautiful, in every shade of purple stem. Intermingled with them and forming a charming variety of fronds, are some fine specimens of the Male Fern, of the Broad Buckler Fern, with its curling leaflets, and of Bracken, the latter towering up to a height of eight feet. If we peer between the branches which filter the light on the hedge-top, we shall find small specimens of the Male Fern, with shuttlecock shapes, dark green fronds of the Harts-

tongue, and, dropping out of gnarled and moss-covered tree trunks, the beautiful Common Polypody!

Now, for a moment, as we pass onwards, the arching bushes on each side close cover us, whilst grand Ferns, of noble growth, spread their tops across from each side, and touch us as we brush between them. Passing with reluctance some glorious specimens of the Male Fern, the Lady Fern, and the Broad Buckler Fern, far grander in size and aspect in this their native home than they ever grew on artificial rock-work, we come upon a spot on our right where a host of exquisite fronds of the Soft Prickly Shield Fern clothe the hedge-bank, and compel us to stop and admire them. The colouring of this species is extremely rich, when the plants are vigorous and finely grown. From the base of the frond to the apex along the principal midrib, and from the bases to the apices of the pinnules, run rust-coloured scales, which strikingly contrast with the fine green of the whole frond. Then the minute and regular subdivisions of the angular-shaped pinnules render this Fern one of the most

'From where we stand, a declivity sweeps gracefully down to Totnes, which, nestling around
the tall church tower, seems to ramble in the ~~warm~~ ^{depth} of the valley.'



beautiful of its beautiful family. The aspect of a hedge-bank clothed with *Polystichum angulare* must be seen to be adequately appreciated.

Pursuing our pathway a few yards farther, the scene, for one moment, changes. Through a gateway on the right, forming a gap in the sand-stone hedge-bank which has helped to shut in the lane, the sun suddenly lights up the scene; and at the same time a charming prospect is offered by the valley below. Some of the grandest of Devonshire scenery lies before us. From where we stand, a declivity sweeps gracefully down to Totnes, which, nestling around its tall church tower, appears to repose in the very depth of the valley. On each side we get a peep of the winding Dart; on the left as it flows from the moor, on the right as it makes for the sea. But town and river are mantled by trees, now thinly scattered, now densely grouped and spreading away over upland and hill-top, as far as the eye can reach, in dusky outlines. Town, river, and wood below, sloping uplands with meadow and corn-field, steep wood-crowned hills beyond, and the rugged peaks and barren tors of Dartmoor in

the far-off distance—such is the landscape which lies stretched out before and below us.

But we turn again towards our glorious lane, which now begins a swift descent, the pathway rapidly narrowing. Hedge-branches again close over our head. Majestic fronds of the Brake, the Male Fern, and the Broad Buckler Fern, brush against us. Our path is now almost obstructed by the wild and glorious vegetation which clothes the ground. Fern-fronds thicken around ; the thickly-matted growth of the hedge-banks becomes more dense ; the way appears almost barred by a grand specimen of *Polystichum angulare*; and we stop at the same moment arrested by the fragrant odour from a huge bush of honeysuckle in full flower. Here, for a few yards, the shrubs overhead spread their branches far away from the hedge-top, and the lower portion of the bank on the left reaches back to such a distance as to envelop the ground underneath almost in darkness. In this kindly and congenial shelter the Ferns are growing to grand dimensions, fostered by the darkness and humidity which prevail under the leafy canopy.



'Once more the scene changes. Still swiftly descending, we pass a wood on our left.'

Onward, still onward, and downward winds our lane, until, all at once, it becomes fairly buried under the glorious mass of vegetation which grows with such wild and beautiful luxuriance around and above. We have now almost to crawl underneath the bushes and the graceful Fern-fronds which literally choke up the way. For twenty or thirty yards our path is thus buried, and we are compelled to stoop until our chin almost touches our knees. Grand as we have hitherto found the development of Fern-life, here, in this spot, we find the grandest development of all. Oh! the keen enjoyment we derive from the delicious coolness of this almost subterranean avenue! Midway in the glorious wealth of green there is a slight break in the bushes. Perched in the gap is a full-blown foxglove; and away beyond and above, arching Brakes and Male Ferns spread out and over us their graceful fronds.

Once more the scene changes. Still swiftly descending, we pass a wood on our left, and then the lane again opens out. The pathway narrows, but the hedge-banks slope outwards, affording space for the most graceful development of the

Ferns which grow shuttlecock fashion on the sloping banks. Here, in the full daylight, we can see and admire the varying shades of glorious green which the Fern-fronds wear—the dark green of full-grown Brakes contrasting, for instance, with the lighter shade of the incipient fronds, or with their own golden-green tips.

Again, for a moment, on its way down the hill-side, the lane opens up a prospect of the richly-clothed valley which we are now nearing once more. On our right, below the hedge-bank—over the open top of which we can peer—a meadow runs steeply down to a point where it is met on each side by two gracefully sloping uplands, beautifully though sparingly wooded. From the point of junction of meadow and upland the ground, by a slow descent, sweeps away to the town, which, partly hidden by the trees which embower it, and partly screened by the rise of the uplands, lies picturesquely along the river banks. Beyond the town the wood and meadow-covered slopes rise upwards towards the sky. The peep is exquisite, and affords for a moment a delightful contrast to the peculiar charms of the ferny lane.

In another moment, however, the open country disappears from view, as we pursue our way downwards. The path now descends so swiftly, that we need some care to secure a foot-hold. As it descends, it narrows to the width of a foot, and from its rugged stony character it is easy to see that it has been cut out of the rocky hillside, in the days of packhorses, and before the age of carts. Higher and higher grow the moss-covered banks, sloping outwards and upwards. Here, on our left, at the top of the high cutting—for it is no longer a hedge—is a spreading oak tree, thickly matted with gnarled roots of ivy. From out of the forks of this beautiful tree, just over our head, drop the pretty fronds of *Polypodium vulgare*. Below, the side of the cutting is densely clothed with Ferns of glorious growth. Splendid specimens of the Male Fern which, from their erect and noble-looking, yet withal graceful habit, fairly earn their designation. Growing to the left of the Male Ferns, whose fronds are more than a yard long, are two magnificent specimens of the Broad Buckler Fern—the curling pinnules of the fronds giving to

them a most lovely aspect. Beneath, revelling in the cool shelter afforded by the Ferns which have been named, is a Lady Fern, throwing up its tender fronds with the drooping habit which is the charming characteristic of this species.

Still, for a long distance, the lane follows its winding course between high moss, ivy and Fern-covered banks, with trees far above, arching over and excluding the sunlight. Our path now becomes more like the rocky bed of some river, which a long drought has temporarily dried up. On our right we presently pass, in the twilight created by the shrubs around and above us, a hedge-bank which is clothed with the most beautiful moss, growing amongst which are thousands of baby Ferns, just springing into existence, and beginning to assume the ferny forms. The deep shade flung by hedge-bank and over-arching trees, and the perpetual moisture which is engendered between them, render this spot a congenial hiding-place for the Fern-spores which germinate on the damp soil of the mossy hedge-bank.

And now the swift descent of the hill-side path is gently broken. From the deep, soft shade of

the lane we emerge into the sunlight. The hill-side begins to melt into the valley. Sunlit meadows, gently-sloping wood-covered uplands, orchards, and fruit-gardens are combined in exquisite variety in the scene before us. Now, between leafy interstices in tree and shrub, we sight some white-walled cottages. Then, as we pursue our winding path, we are again lost under a leafy canopy, as hedge-banks once more close in upon us. Anon an intermingling of hedges, meadows, and houses ; and then our charming green lane abuts upon a winding road which leads away to the town.





PART II.

A FERN PARADISE AT HOME.



Chapter I.

**INTRODUCTION TO A FERN PARADISE
AT HOME.**



A FERN PARADISE AT HOME.

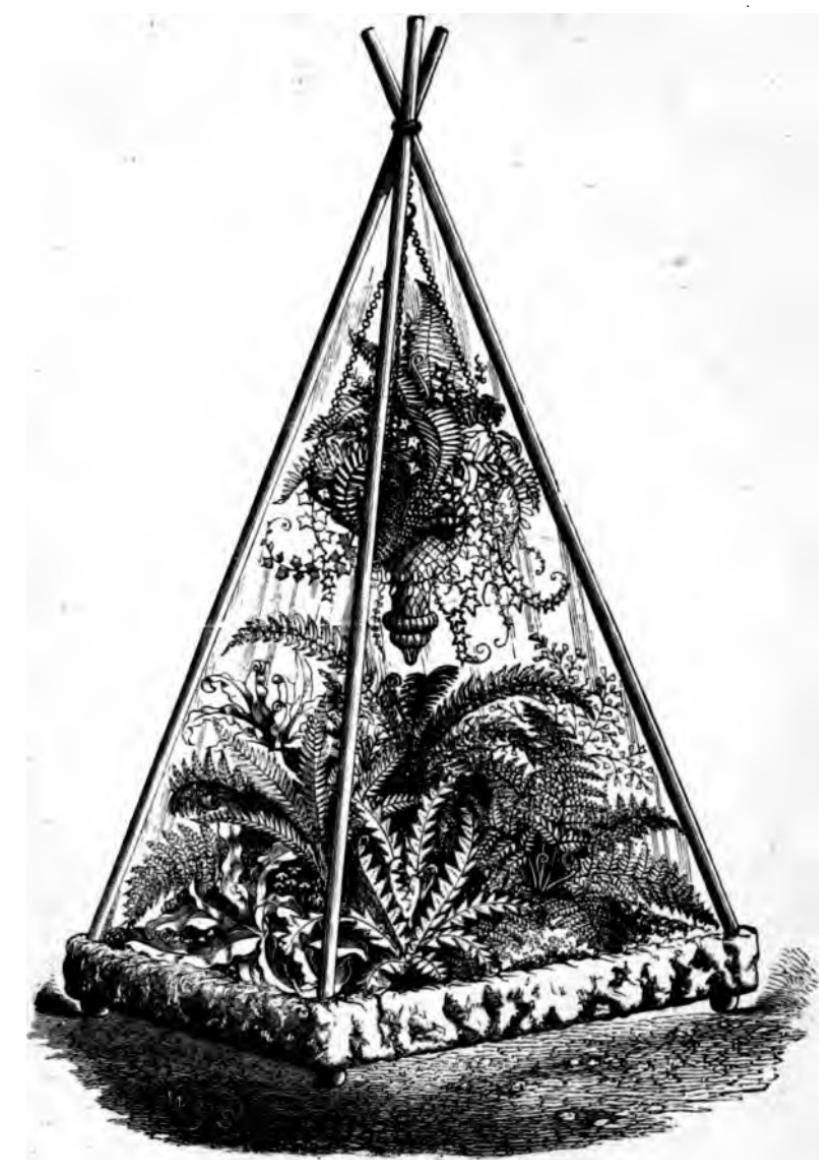
CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

WE have designated beautiful Devonshire the ‘Fern Paradise,’—a designation which it well deserves. Who, that has experienced the pleasure, can deny that to wander after Ferns through its beautiful woods—to search the rocks, the ravines, and the streamlets which abound in its magnificent moorlands—to cross, minutely searching from moss-covered boulder to moss-covered boulder, the beds of its brawling rivers, listening to the soft thunder of their numerous waterfalls, or to the loud roar of rushing torrents where the mountain stream sweeps down into the valley—who can deny, we repeat, that

the pleasure of a wild ramble like this is exquisitely sweet?

But although, as we have said, the enjoyment to be gathered from a ramble either through the green lanes of Devonshire, or the Ferny lanes of other counties, is beyond the reach of thousands, yet there are few places where even the poorest cannot obtain Ferns. Flowers that are cultivated—and our garden-flowers require cultivation for their proper development—are often beyond the reach of the poor: and no one brings the roots of wild flowers into our towns. If they were brought hither they would pine away, perhaps more quickly than our garden flowers; and they at least would not thrive any better in the absence of that one vitalizing element—sun. But Ferns that grow in wild woods, and open plains, are in the free right of all who choose to gather them. They are gathered sometimes and brought into our towns and cities by itinerant vendors. But we seldom see them in the dwellings of the poor. They nevertheless might be there. If there were a demand the poor purveyors of the poor would soon bring a supply from the free, wild country



'Ferns will grow where flowering plants would perish. Place them where you will—on the floor, on the table of a dimly-lighted room, on the sunless window-sill, in a shady corner—anywhere.'—PAGE 155.



where they grow; and there would be that demand if the poor knew more about these exquisite plants.

Ferns will grow where flowering plants would perish. They require moisture and shade—not stagnant, but percolating moisture. Place them where you will—on the floor, on the table of a dimly-lighted room, on the sunless window-sill, in a shady corner—anywhere, and they will grow and develope, unrolling their charming fronds, and exhibiting their sweet feathery forms with all their natural grace in the presence of squalor and misery. The poor seamstress painfully working in yon ill-lighted garret, where the glorious sun never comes, might perhaps have shed bitter tears over the withered flower that all her care had failed to rear! But a Fern would grow where her flower had died, would smile upon her with its mute, flowerless smile, would live in the dark light of her attic window, and, unfolding its fronds day by day, would assume its most graceful and most beautiful form even in the presence of a poor seamstress.

But it is not only the poor who have to live in

gardenless dwellings, and look out from sunless windows. The mansions of the rich, and thousands of houses of the well-to-do, and of the middle classes, are necessarily, in great London and in other cities and towns, placed where the sun cannot exert his charming, life-giving influence. Many a window of a grand house looks out upon nothing but brick walls, which tower up high and blot out the sun's rays. The occupants of these houses are often bound, by the exigencies of business, to make their homes for weary months in these shadowy dwelling-places.

Why, then, do they not bring the beautiful Ferns into requisition? What exquisite grace would be shed over every room in a house, if every available space were occupied by the feathery fronds of these beautiful plants!—on tables and sideboards; on mantelpieces; in firegrates surmounting trailing sprays of ivy; on window-sills; hanging from window-rods; on the landing of the stairs; in the hall; in the bedrooms—everywhere in fact. Why not? Without any curtailment of necessary space, without any inconvenience, these beautiful plants might be so

arranged as that every house, ‘be it never so humble,’ might become a ‘Fern Paradise.’ The hardier kinds, if kept within doors, will survive the winter, and look fresh and green throughout; and the more delicate and fragile of the species may be preserved in all their natural freshness



‘In firegrates surmounting trailing sprays of ivy.’—PAGE 156.

under a covering of glass. Plant them in a case, and cover them with a shade, and then you will have, even in midwinter, a miniature fernery. Do you want a sweet smell as from a country lane? Take off the covering of glass, and your tiny imprisoned favourites will exhale the sweet familiar odours; and where the moisture has rested on

their feathery tips, there you will see as if it had been dewdrops.

Have you a dark, damp corner in your garden, where you cannot get your flowers to grow? If you have—and few there are who have not, for everything has its shady side—throw some loose stones together in rockery form, and plant Ferns there. They will revel in the obscurity of the retreat which you have chosen for them, and smile gracefully and thankfully upon you from out of their dark corner.

Everywhere if you will, in your gardens and in your houses, you may have a 'Fern Paradise'—'a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.' Even the poorest of the poor, compelled by the unceasing pressure of 'work! work! work!' to cry, in the touching words—

'Oh but to breathe the breath
 Of the cowslip and primrose sweet,
With the sky above my head,
 And the grass beneath my feet—'

may have, if they will, a 'Fern Paradise' in the saddest and most cheerless of sad homes.



Chapter II.

MEANS TO THE END.





CHAPTER II.

MEANS TO THE END.

TO give the practical suggestions which Fern-lovers will need to assist them in carrying out the proposals contained in this volume is the object of the present chapter. And, first, it must be premised that, if elaborate and artistic accessories to Fern-culture at home should be beyond the means of the Fern-cultivator, beautiful effects may be produced by the tasteful arrangement of Ferns in the simplest and least expensive manner.

The name of Fern-accessories is legion. If it be desired to grow the graceful plants in enclosed miniature gardens, resort must be had to Fern-'cases'—a designation which is applied in a

general way to crystal structures of almost every imaginable size and shape. In the accompanying illustration a case of the simplest description is shown, having for the compost and rock-work a receptacle which may be either of porcelain or of rustic wood-work. Such a case can be made with



a moveable frame, so that the glass top can be lifted when watering or air is required. Or the case may be dome-shaped, with four, six, or eight sides; or four, six, or eight sided, with a pointed glass roof—the framework supporting the glass being of zinc, galvanized iron, or wood-work. It may be a stand or pot made of terra cotta, rustic

wood-work, or clay, and covered either by a glass shade or by a bell glass. A Fern-case, if sufficiently high and large, may stand on the floor. If smaller in shape, on a side-table, mantelpiece, or window-ledge; or it may be accommodated with a stand of bronzed or galvanized iron, or of stout wood-work, moulded or carved into any shape.

The material of which the Fern-stand—whatever its shape or design—is made is a matter of some importance. Porcelain, glass, terra cotta, majolica, stone, wood, and clay have all been brought into requisition by the host of Fern-case manufacturers. Of these glass for stands is perhaps the only one which may be said to be incongruous when brought into association with Ferns. But it is only important to raise an objection to those glass stands—and they are the majority, we believe, of those manufactured—which have no holes perforated in them to allow of proper drainage to the plants. It is a fatal mistake to omit provision for drainage; for, with the greatest care in watering, there can be no certainty that the Ferns, in unperforated stands,

will be free from the injurious influence of soddened soil. Stone, wood, and clay are natural materials for Fern-cases; and terra cotta, as an imitation of stone, may be placed in the same category. In cases constructed of these materials provision is generally made for drainage, and whenever it is omitted the omission should always be supplied by the drilling of holes in the bottoms of the cases.

The almost universal use of clay pots for flowers attests the popularity of these cheap utensils; and perhaps there is no material so free from objection for the purpose of the home cultivation of Ferns, if we except stone, which is equally good. Every one is, of course, familiar with the common red flower-pots. But the clay, figured Fern-pots are not so commonly seen. They are made, however, after all kinds of designs, and are extremely useful. The most appropriate of the numerous designs for clay Fern-pans are those figured on their sides with Ferns. These pans are of all kinds, shapes, and sizes, adapted to Ferns both large and small. There are clay hanging pans, which can be sus-

pended by wire either in mid-window or elsewhere. There are clay brackets for supporting Fern-pots, and rustic-looking pots of the same material for fastening to walls—holes being perforated for nails to hold them with. Clay is also brought into requisition for imitating rustic wood-baskets on the plan of crossed bars. These clay contrivances can be suspended, wherever it may be desired, by wires fastened at their tops.

In the disposition of Ferns upon a lawn, tree-stumps are not unfrequently utilized for growing Ferns. There are clay imitations of these tree-stumps, made of various shapes and sizes. The especial recommendation of clay in the manufacture of Fern utensils is its porousness, by reason of which the Ferns grown in them are kept well drained, and attract the fine rootlets of the plants, which cling to the damp and porous sides of the pans, as they do to soft, porous stone, feeding on the moisture. Ferns, however, it should be remembered, grown in such pans must be kept constantly moist, and the direct action of the sun's rays should be kept from the sides of the pots, otherwise the fine, fibrous rootlets which

have fastened themselves to the interior surface of the pans will shrivel and injure the plants.

Wire baskets of various shapes and designs will be found useful aids in the work of beautifying the rooms of a house with Ferns. The accompanying woodcut will show the disposition of Ferns in such baskets.



In damp woods the Hartstongue and the Lady Fern are, not unfrequently, found growing together, one clump of earth including the rootstocks and matted fibrous rootlets of the two species of Fern. If such a clump of Fern-roots be brought undisturbed into the home paradise of

the Fern-lover, a fit receptacle would be furnished for it in a wire basket, depending from the ceiling just inside a study window, or from a shady skylight. Our illustration (page 166) shows such a clump of Hartstongue and Lady Fern. Place a lining of moss in the hollow of the basket, and into this mossy nest gently press the ferny roots with their undisturbed mass of earth, so that when the mass is inserted the whole may be firm. In this way it will always be easy to water the Ferns by dipping the basket, with its mossy green occupants, into water, letting it drain away its surplus moisture before it is again suspended in its appointed place. The free access of air afforded to Ferns thus disposed is conducive to their vigour and prosperity.

It will, however, often happen that the existence of corners and recesses in and about a house will enable the Fern-lover to dispense in such places with the use of cases, pans, and baskets; and for the reason that more natural and pleasant results can be produced by the building up of little nooks and rockeries. To this end, a supply of small pieces of stone or rock, or of what is called 'virgin

cork,' will be required, as well as cement, with which to build up and consolidate the work to be constructed. Whenever it is possible, natural stone should always be procured—of a quality which is soft and porous—for all rockwork, whether on a small or large scale. The Fern-lover will frequently find it a pleasant and delightful occupation to construct small ferneries for himself by the aid of stone blocks and cement for superstructure upon a substructure of ferny soil. Where it is impossible to get stone for rockeries on a small scale, a substance in imitation of stone will be furnished by coke when wetted and sprinkled with Portland cement to give it the natural stone colour. There will be no difficulty, however, in obtaining competent assistance, if it be desired, to avoid the trouble of building ferneries, and such assistance will probably be most needed when it is desired to construct large ferneries. The name 'Pulhamite rockery' has been given to a species of rockwork for ferneries constructed by Mr. James Pulham of Broxbourne. The object sought to be attained by Mr. Pulham is one that all lovers of Ferns should

seek to pursue, namely, to imitate, as nearly as possible, the appearance and disposition of natural rocks ; and, judging from the specimens we have seen of this kind of rockery, the imitation of Nature is very successfully effected. Whenever possible, Nature herself is brought into requisition by resort being had to the rocks which are actually procurable in any locality where it may be desired to construct a fernery. If no stone can be quarried or otherwise obtained in the neighbourhood of a proposed fernery, rockery is artificially formed by an aggregation—with the aid of cement—of burrs, rough bricks or concrete, the colour of the cement which is used, not only to bind but to cover the conglomerate mass, being adapted to the actual colour of the natural rock in the locality. By this system of building up masses of conglomerate material it is, it will be seen, comparatively easy to construct what will have the appearance of huge masses of rock in situations where it would either be impossible, or a matter of the greatest possible difficulty, to introduce actual masses of natural rock. In the disposition of this Pulhamite rock art is brought

into requisition in order to make the structure as irregular, rugged, and picturesque as a natural fernery.

Ferns are often found in nature in association with old trees. In a wood or forest, the old tree forks, and the cavities of pollard trunks, as well as the hollows of many a prostrate and decaying tree stump, afford congenial habitats for certain species of Ferns—the familiar Common Polypody, for instance. Hence in cultivation, it is a frequent practice to imitate such woody habitats of Ferns by the employment of virgin cork—a substance which bears a sufficiently close resemblance to the bark of trees to warrant its use in the manner indicated. By the tasteful arrangement of this material very pretty effects may be produced in the artificial fernery, or in any place which it may be desired to brighten and to beautify by the presence of graceful ferny growths.





Chapter III.

FERNs ON THE LAWN.





CHAPTER III.

FERNS ON THE LAWN.

HOW easy it would be to change the dreary outlook from the windows of many a house by a small amount of attention to the ornamental capabilities of Ferns ! The term 'lawn' we use in the widest possible sense, and as indicating not merely the level grassy expanse —of large or small extent—in front, in the rear, at the sides of, or all around a house, but spaces of any kind immediately contiguous to a dwelling. In this sense we include even the tiny strips of gravel fronting tens of thousands of city and suburban residences, no less than the similar strips of gravel pavement, or bare earth which do service, as courtyards or curtilages, in the rear of such residences.

It is not of gardens, in the proper sense of the word, that we are speaking, but of spaces too small to warrant the appellation of gardens.

If a calculation could be made of the number, in London alone, of dismal outlooks afforded by windows which have spaces immediately in front of them, unrelieved by the presence even of grass or weeds, it would be found that the total number of such outlooks would be a vast one. And the number of people is still greater who are compelled to spend a large part of their lives in rooms lighted by windows of this description. Would not the pleasure which could be secured by the transformation of their immediate surroundings amply repay them for the small outlay which would be necessary to bring brightness, grace, and beauty within the line of their daily vision?

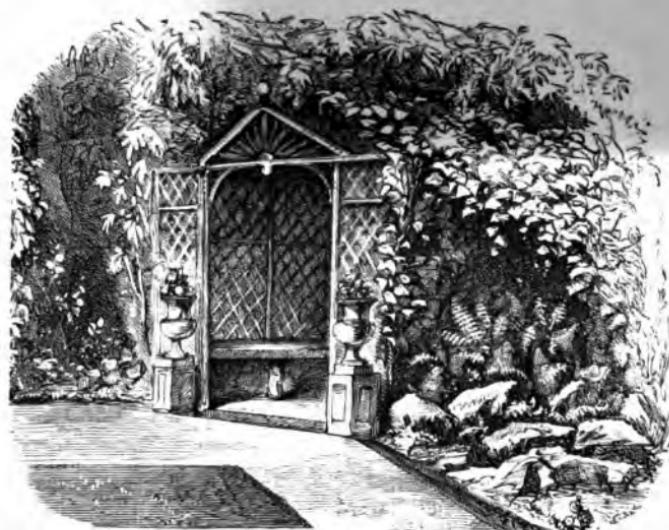
The necessary survey of the spaces to be transformed could be rapidly accomplished, and it would be found that all sorts of shady corners and crevices previously given up to dust and emptiness would offer themselves as habitats for cultivated Ferns. The corners selected, there would only need to be a loosening of the ground upon which

to build a rockery so that provision might be made for drainage. If the ground should be paved or flagged the surface stones must be taken away, the earth or gravel underneath loosened by spade or pickaxe, and some Fern soil thrown down. Then upon this substratum must be placed some rough-hewn blocks of stone, filling in on the top with soil firmly pressed down. Then more blocks, but of smaller size, Fern soil once more on these, and so on by gradation until a rockery has been built up. Where necessary, cement may be used to give firmness and stability to the structure, but most frequently the weight of the stones used, if they are skilfully adjusted in their places and suitably selected, will suffice to keep them firmly in place.

Should a house face south, and possess a lawn at its rear with space enough for a summer-house, the accompanying illustration (page 176) will show how on two sides of the summer-house shady corners will be made, inviting the Fern-lover to fill them with rockery for Ferns. How often we find that such corners are left entirely unoccupied! Yet do we not see how much the surroundings of

a summer-house can be beautified by association with the flowerless plants?

The possessor of a dreary courtyard, stretching, for instance, but a few feet in length from the house wall to an opposite wall, limiting the space



of the occupier, and towering high and keeping out the sun, would probably be astonished to find how much he might accomplish that would be pleasant and delightful should he earnestly set to work to transform such a yard into a Fern para-

dise. With three kinds of material—stones of different shapes, cement, and Fern soil—he would speedily work wonders, even if there were four walls of brick and a stone pavement to deal with. The four corners of the courtyard would provide room for four rockeries, and the previously bare walls could be covered by the use of trowel and cement, aided by small pieces of stones, with many a Fern pocket. If it were desired to exhibit a mass of green on the walls and to afford additional shelter for the Ferns in pockets, a Virginian creeper could be planted and trailed over the upper sides of the walls. Or by a system of short rods projecting at certain places from the walls of a courtyard, Fern-pots and baskets could be suspended in such a way as to cover the entire superficies of a bare wall.

Indeed, it will require but a little knowledge, a comparatively small amount of time, and a small outlay of money to turn the dreariest of courtyards, window outlooks, area 'wells,' and all unoccupied spaces around a dwelling into smiling paradises of Ferns.





Chapter II.

FERN WINDOWS.





CHAPTER IV.

FERN WINDOWS.

SINCE the delightful practice of ‘window gardening’ has come into vogue town dwellings have assumed—where this practice is pursued—a far more pleasant aspect than they formerly did when there was no thought of utilizing windows for floral purposes. But though we have said that there has been, during recent years, a great increase in the practice of ‘window gardening,’ it is still very far indeed from having reached its full development. Year by year it is true the number of window gardeners, both amongst rich and poor, is sensibly augmented. In the fashionable parts of our towns well-to-do house occupiers some-

times produce very charming effects by the profuse and artistic display of beautiful-leaved plants and flowers. Sometimes the display is confined to a simple and tasteful arrangement of flowers, either on the window-sill or upon a flower-stand, just inside the window. At other times the windows are occupied by small conservatories, which fill the space projecting equally into and from the room, or are made to project only beyond and outside of the window. Occasionally we may see either the entire front of a city or suburban residence, or the lower or upper half of its front made charming by the presence of the spreading leaf clusters of some climbing plant—virginian creeper, clematis, wistaria, or what not.

Such floral transformations of town dwellings are very pleasant. They give pleasure, in fact, not merely to the occupiers of the houses thus adorned, but to all passers-by, for perhaps the next best thing to a country ramble for those in cities pent during the greater part of the year is a walk through suburban districts made green and bright and beautiful by the abundant presence of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Let us now see how the shady windows of a dwelling-house may be made beautiful by the presence of Ferns. We will begin at the basement. Here we shall find, as in thousands of London and other city houses, a window or windows looking out upon what is popularly called the 'area.' Such windows are invariably immersed in shadow, and given up as they are to the domestics of the household, one may perhaps not unfrequently see, as one passes, the window-sills adorned by modest pots containing geraniums, calceolarias, fuchsias, or the golden green leaf and golden flowers of the sweet but modest musk plant. Rarely do we see Ferns in such windows. But why should they not be there? Let them by all means be mixed with such flowers as will thrive in these windows. But when flowers need to be excluded, by reason of the uncongeniality of the situations, let the Ferns at least remain. By the tasteful arrangement around and about such windows of virgin cork, with provision of 'pockets' for Ferns, or by the skilful use of cement and pieces of stone, or brick disguised as stone by a sprinkling of the dry powder of

cement—due provision being made for drainage—an ‘area’ window might be made really charming. Or suppose the basement windows of a house are half below the garden or area level. In such cases there will be a space commonly called a ‘well’ outside such windows, having usually three bricked sides, in addition to the window side. By putting a glass top or frame to such a space an admirable little Fern house will be created, in which Ferns will thrive, and find excellent protection against winter frosts. With trowel and cement it will be easy, in a ‘well’ like this, to establish a miniature ‘Fern paradise.’

Yet those who will take the trouble to note the extent to which window-gardening is carried, even in those quarters where it is practised to the greatest extent, will probably be surprised to find that the greater number of the houses in such quarters have no window gardens at all. And even where they are found, and indicate by their presence that the taste of a household lies flower-ward, it will be almost exclusively the front, or at any rate, the sunny windows, which are occupied by miniature gardens. So far as flowering

plants are concerned it is natural that this should be so; for, as flowering plants mostly will not thrive in the sunless windows of a house, these are abandoned to the dismal aspects of their own bleak outlooks.

Ferns, even from the flower windows, are too frequently excluded. Why cannot this omission be remedied? There are windows in many houses not sufficiently sunny for the sunniest of flowering plants, yet shady enough to allow the presence of some of the hardier of our Ferns. Such windows are admirably adapted for growing Ferns and some kinds of flowers together, and, where this is possible, Ferns will add grace to their flowering companions.

Provision for drainage will be found in the sinks with which area 'wells' are always provided. The sink apertures can be hidden by the disposition around them of cemented blocks of stone. Then upon the floor of the 'well' other blocks may be placed, and in the interstices Ferns may be securely planted in good soil. Around the brick sides, too, pieces of stone may be cemented in order to provide 'pockets' in

which some of the wall-growing Ferns can be placed. Even without the suggested covering of glass an area 'well' would afford, if in a



'Ferns will add grace to their flowering companions.'—PAGE 185.

thoroughly shady position, an excellent habitat for many of our hardy Ferns. When, however, a glass covering is made for an area 'well' care must be taken to leave an aperture or apertures

in it for ventilation. Amongst some of the middle classes the rooms in the basements of houses—when the basements are below the garden level—are often used as sitting-rooms. In such cases the utilization of the half-lighted windows and window-sills for growing Ferns will be very desirable, for the reason that so large a portion of the time of the family is spent in these downstair rooms.

Coming to the ground level of a house we shall often find shady windows looking down upon the area courtyard or garden. By adjusting to the outside of such windows a small glass-covered framework, projecting over the area or garden, a little Fern-house could be established, that would be pleasant not only from inside but from outside of the house. Perhaps higher up in a house a window might be found looking out, say from the landing of the stairs upon leads, whereon perhaps the water-cistern is placed. The leads are sure to be provided with a sink for disposing of rain-water, or the waste water from the cistern. Upon the leads a Fern rockery may be easily constructed, and, without difficulty, the waste water of the

cistern might be made to contribute to the necessities of the Ferns, and, when desired, a small fountain can, at little expense, be constructed in such a way as to fling its spray over the rockwork extemporized upon the leads.

Outside the shady bedroom windows of a house it is not unusual to find a balcony too small to admit of standing-room, but provided with a leaden bottom offering a shady site for a little cluster of rocks and Ferns. In such bedroom window 'wells,' as they may not inappropriately be called, there is sure to be a provision for draining off the rain-water; and the same provision will answer for draining a Fern rockery.

There are the skylight windows of a house to be considered. How shall we place Ferns there? We can do so by bringing suspending cords and wire baskets into requisition, and we can thus make even our dismal skylights beautiful with the soft, green beauty of our flowerless favourites.

Who, indeed, will longer be content to let his shady windows remain bleak and bare when he can make them charming by association with



'Ferns will snugly nestle under shadow of the climbers that lovingly trail upon the window-panes.'—PAGE 191.



graceful plant forms? For Ferns will snugly nestle under shadow of the climbers that lovingly trail upon the window-panes; and from area to attic there need be no outlook, whether sunny or shady, that may not, to some extent, be made bright and graceful by their living presence.







Chapter V.

FERNS AND AQUARIA.





CHAPTER V.

FERNS AND AQUARIA.

Nature, both animate and inanimate, there is oftentimes close association even where relationship does not exist ; and in no instance is such association more intimate than it is in the case of animals and plants. Birds make their homes amidst the sheltering branches of trees and shrubs ; quadrupeds find protection and sustenance in the products of the vegetable world ; for insects, food and lodging are provided, even in the tiniest sprays of grass ; whilst to all animate things Nature's most abundant plant-wealth is freely offered. There is, too, in the natural world a curious association between Ferns and fish ; for Ferns always lovingly

follow and coyly rest along the course of many a stream which provides the natural element of the finny tribes. Waving Ferns by the margins of river and brook, of lake and pond, deepen the shelter of overarching trees and shrubs, furnishing the coolest of cool retreats for the inhabitants of the sparkling waters; and in many a moorland stream the angler, following his gentle craft, will often find his noblest prey in the deeper currents which flow by the roots of clustering Brake or graceful Lady Fern.

But if we transport our flowerless plants to our home and town surroundings, why cannot we still bring them into association with the little fish worlds, which it is so much the custom to introduce into our dwellings? In his pleasant and genial '*Notes on Fish and Fishing*'—a delightful volume, from the pen of one of the most pleasant and genial of enthusiastic lovers of Nature—Mr. J. J. Manley suggests that the followers of his gentle craft might learn much that would be both interesting and instructive concerning the habits of fish by watching their movements in aquaria. An excellent suggestion! And how easy it would

be for the angler who is also a Fern-lover, or for the Fern-lover who is also a lover of Nature, to bring Ferns and fish together in his dwelling-



house, and study them when they are thus associated !

If, for instance, we take a bell-glass and

reverse it, fitting its knobs into a stand, we have at once, if we fill it with water and introduce some rocks and fish and aquatic plants, a miniature aquarium, and one adapted for transformation by the simplest of simple contrivances (page 197) into a miniature fernery. We have merely, on the upper side of the rockery required for the comfort and convenience of the little fish we propose to put into our bell-glass aquarium, to have a hollow bed above water-level, into which we can put some Fern soil. We can then plant a Fern or Ferns in the little extemporized island, and the situation will at once be found to be most congenial both to the Ferns and to the fish.

The methods, indeed, are numerous by which Ferns may be brought into association with fish in aquaria. The object must always be to copy Nature as nearly as possible. The reversed bell-glass represents in miniature, as we have seen, a lake or pond, with an islet in its centre; and in this miniature structure the rocks may be built up on its lower side so as to afford the holes and corners in which, in a natural piece of water, fish love to hide, whilst the upper side should be made

congenial to the Ferns, and so arranged that the soil in the apertures left at the top should not become soddened by the water beneath, and that only the ultimate filaments of the fibrous rootlets of the flowerless plants should actually touch the water.

Where space allows, the end of a room lighted by a window, or by a skylight (page 200), might be transformed into a fernery and aquarium in one.

The tank for holding the fish could in such a case be placed some three or four feet above the ground, water being supplied by a jet connected with the main. At the back and at the sides of the aquarium virgin cork receptacles may be provided for Ferns; or, where the aquarium stands close to the end wall of the room, rockery may be constructed by the aid of cement. It may be built up, in fact, from the floor of the tank in such a way that its base may provide holes into which the fish may retire, and the moisture perpetually rising from the surface of the water will be found most congenial to the growth of the Ferns in the rockery above.

Amongst the prettiest contrivances for asso-

ciating ferneries and aquaria are some of the portable stands, combining a fernery and fresh-water aquarium. These can be obtained of all



sizes, at all prices, and of various designs, to suit the purses and the tastes of all persons. It may, however, often be desired by the amateur natu-

ralist to construct a fernery and aquarium for himself ; and whenever such a work is attempted, it should always be remembered that the most pleasing and successful results will always be attained by the closest possible imitation of Nature. How often have we not all admired the rocky embankment of a trout-stream, for instance, fringed by the waving fronds of Ferns ; and if we were to explore the submerged holes and crevices in such a rocky embankment, we should find that they furnished habitats as congenial for the fish in the streams as in their way are provided for the Ferns above by the holes and corners in the superposed rocky masses. Half an hour's careful study of a ferny streamlet would indeed afford more than one valuable lesson in the art of bringing Ferns into association with aquaria in our homes.





Chapter VI.

MINIATURE FERN CAVERNS.





CHAPTER VI.

MINIATURE FERN CAVERNS.

FOR the lover of Nature there are few scenes which possess more attraction than the sequestered woodland dells where nought is heard but the musical tinkle of dropping water. In such dells the passing current of a babbling brook often holds soft and sweet communion with the tiny stones which may lie in its course, and with the plant forms which are gently swaying with the motion of the gurgling, splashing water; whilst even bird and insect life is hushed as if in sympathy with the quietness which almost seems to be made audible by the small sounds of the streamlet.

Within such woodland nooks as these there are

often found dark and cool recesses, into the depth of which it is difficult to peer until the eyes have become accustomed to the gloom which pervades them. Sometimes these recesses are of large and sometimes of small extent; but they are nearly always found associated with falling or dripping water, with mossy stones, and with ferny forms. It may be a rocky cavern in the hill-side, the tiny chasm in a river bank, or perhaps but the dark fissure in the moist embankment of a shady lane, through which, from the higher level above, water perpetually trickles. The enthusiastic Fern-hunter will instantly recall to his mind many such tiny caverns as these hedge-bank fissures furnish, and the intense enjoyment which he has experienced when, during the sultry heat of summer, he has wandered into some cool, green lane, passed under the shadow of overarching shrubs, and paused to rest on some big stone conveniently found fronting a dripping hollow in the hedge-bank.

Peering into such a tiny hedge-bank cavern he may wonder, whilst he watches with pleasure the diamond sparkle of the dripping water within,

how this little world of moss and lichen was formed. Let him, however, but think a moment, and the big stone on which he has pensively seated himself will tell the story of this fairy cavern.

Time was when the hedge-bank was dry and bare of vegetation, and no water trickled over its sides from the level above it. But Nature is never still. Her moods are always changing; and from time to time she makes the silent hills musical with the voice of some water spring which she causes to flow. The spring bubbles up, runs across the gentle crest of the uplands, and in its course falls over the face of our hedge-bank, permeating and moistening its substance. Vegetation follows the course of the stream, embowering the hedge-bank in leafiness. Its volume increases, its flow becomes perennial, and soon the action of the streamlet loosens one rocky mass in the stony embankment. The earth beneath by the same action is partially washed away, and the boulder drops from its place into the roadway. The water which had streamed over its surface now flows into the newly-made fissure, and makes it moist and cool.

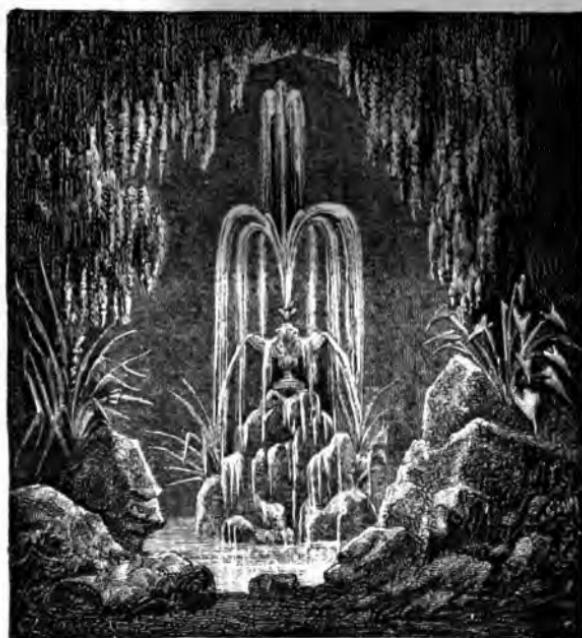
Lichen and moss line it with a mantle of green, and Fern-spores unbidden, but welcome, enter the grotto, germinate, and develope into green life. The clay washed down from the cavern sides, settling in its bottom, dams the egress of the water, and a tiny pool is formed. And thus, gentle reader, we have, by one of the simplest processes of Nature, a little paradise of moss and Ferns !

Have we digressed too much ? We hope not, because we want to show how, by a simple and inexpensive arrangement, such little Fern caverns as we have described can be imitated in our houses. Let us suppose that it is desired to make such an area 'well' as we have described in a previous chapter, into a Fern cavern. First of all communication should be established with the water-cistern, which will generally be found sufficiently high above the area level to afford the requisite pressure of water. The communicating pipe should be brought to the centre of the 'well' floor, and provided with a tap and spreader. Around its base a cluster of small rocks can be cemented. Upon the sides of the 'well' and at the top more rockwork may be constructed, so as

to form a cave closed on every side, save the one facing the room. At the top a small aperture must be left, in order to admit some light, and to give ventilation. The floor of the cavern may be cemented so as to retain the water which flows from the extemporized fountain—provision being made by means of a pipe some two or three inches long in the floor of the cavern communicating with the sink, to allow all water which rises beyond a certain fixed level to flow away. In the walls of such a cavern, in its interior, at its top, and at its entrance, as well as amongst the rockery at the base of the fountain, Ferns may be planted. We show no Ferns in our illustration (page 210), but they should be selected from the list given in our chapters on 'Ferns and Fern Culture,' according to the capabilities of each, as there described, for darker or lighter, dryer or moister situations.

Such caverns as we have suggested may be made in many other parts of a house than its area 'well' or 'wells.' There is no reason, indeed, why they should not be constructed in dining or drawing-rooms, or indeed in any rooms of a

house ; and even in mid-room in any part of a dwelling the construction of a zinc trough, on



which to raise the superstructure of a Fern cavern, would obviate any inconvenience which might arise from the moisture from such a cavern.



PART III.

THE HYGIENIC INFLUENCE OF PLANTS IN ROOMS.



Chapter I.



INTRODUCTION.





THE HYGIENIC INFLUENCE OF PLANTS IN ROOMS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.



ENTLE reader, do not be alarmed! If the title of this part of the volume suggests a dry discussion on the chemical properties of plants, or an elaborate disquisition concerning matters philosophic, believe that the Author has no intention of presuming so far on your indulgence! The purely scientific aspect of the question to be here discussed shall be very briefly set forth: for, whilst the Author feels that what follows must materially strengthen his 'plea' for Fern

culture, it will be found that he deals with the subject to be considered from an æsthetic rather than from a scientific point of view.

It may be contended that the subject of this part of the volume is eminently practical; and that, being so, it contrasts with the preceding chapters. The Author avers, however, that the aim of this book is thoroughly practical. This expression, nevertheless, he does not use in its narrow and vulgar sense, or as excluding all that which—appealing to the imagination—is purifying and elevating—graceful and beautiful.



Chapter II.

THE INFLUENCE OF PLANTS IN ROOMS.





CHAPTER II.

THE INFLUENCE OF PLANTS IN ROOMS.



HE wise Giver of all good things has established the close and loving inter-dependence of animals and plants. Nothing in creation, as we all of us who have studied the marvellous works of the Almighty know, is ever wasted. Everything has its proper use—everything fulfils its allotted purpose. Plants and animals, for instance, are perpetually ministering to each other's necessities. The 'vital air' of animals is oxygen, which gives colour to the blood, infuses health into the system, and to the countenance of man gives the ruddy glow, which is health's indicator. But after we have inspired oxygen, we respire what is to us a poison formed by the combi-

nation of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the blood, and is called carbonic acid gas. Were a process of accumulation of this deleterious gas to continue, the equilibrium which makes animal life possible would be destroyed, and that life would cease to exist. But the great plant kingdom requires for a chief part of its sustenance the very gas which the animal world rejects. The primary food of plants is carbon, and the necessary supply is obtained almost wholly from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. When it is remembered that half of the weight of our forest trees, for instance, consists of carbon, and that the whole of their supply is derived from the carbonic acid gas of the air, it will be recognized to what a large extent the atmosphere is concerned in the manufacture of wood. It is not, however, trees alone, but shrubs, flowering plants, Ferns, mosses, grasses—indeed all vegetation, which relies upon the atmosphere, with its freight of carbonic acid gas, for its supply of carbon—the material which, furnishing the bulk of their substance to plants, gives to them their strength and stability.

How is its supply of carbon obtained by vegetation? The unobservant man probably looks upon a plant leaf as 'only a leaf'—a thin and opaque, or semi-transparent, thing with two sides or surfaces of uniform green—a flat uninteresting object. He does not reflect that this tiny green leaf, as he sees it softly waving in the summer breeze, and now and then assuming a golden tinge as it falls under the influence of sunlight, is not only a living but a *breathing* thing. Yet such it is: and it has a marvellous and beautiful system of pores, through which to perform its breathing functions. The epidermis, or outer-skin, of a plant leaf is studded by vast numbers of these breathing pores, or *stomates*, as they are technically styled. Usually these stomates consist of little oval orifices, each placed between a couple of sausage-shaped, superficial cells. They are mostly placed on the undersides of leaves, and an idea may be formed of the extent to which a plant is perforated by these minute apertures, when it is stated that there are not less than a hundred thousand stomates on each leaf of some plants.

Through these tiny but multitudinous apertures plants breathe, inspiring the atmosphere which surrounds them, appropriating what they require for their sustenance and growth, and respiring what they do not need. The carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere is only absorbed by plants that they may be enabled to extract from it its carbon constituent. Having done this, the oxygen of the compound is set free, and returned again to the air which gave it, for the use and healthful enjoyment of animal life.

How simple, then, and beautiful is this process, by which animals and plants minister so essentially to each other's necessities! And it necessarily follows that the proximity of plants is conducive to a purification of the atmosphere by the absorption of carbonic acid gas. If this applies, as it does, in the open air, where forests, woods and other abundant vegetation play a large part in the healthfulness of a locality, it applies also to the confined atmosphere of a room. No doubt, the most active operation of the process by which plants absorb carbonic acid gas, retain the carbon of the compound, and give back to the

surrounding atmosphere unalloyed oxygen, takes place under the influence of sunlight; and it will be granted that its hygienic effect will be most potent in the open air or in the sunnier part of a house. Still, the process is not entirely arrested by the absence of sunlight, and its operation—so far as its beneficial influence is concerned—must be taken in conjunction with the absorption of carbonic acid gas and the resulting respiration of oxygen by the hardier Ferns and the sun-loving plants in the sunnier windows of a house.

It must, however, be conceded that if the suggestions in this volume be adopted to the extent the Author would desire, and Ferns are introduced into every possible corner of a house, so great an importation of plant life—involving presumably a large addition to the previous stock of plants of those householders who, for the first time, carry out the proposals of the Author—cannot but exert a very important hygienic influence upon the normal condition of the atmosphere of a dwelling-house. Will it not, indeed, be admitted, then, that there is an especial reason—

looking at the question from the point of view of the considerations discussed in this chapter—in favour of the introduction of Ferns into our bed-rooms?

But before dismissing from consideration the subject of what may be called the physical effects produced by the presence of plants in rooms, we would call attention to the fact that there is another influence exerted by plants beyond that of the absorption of bad air and the respiration of oxygen, namely, the pleasant and cooling and—for the same reason—the healthful effects of the evaporation of moisture from plants. Plants not only breathe; they perspire—their exhalations consisting of pure and pleasant vapours. Who has not experienced the charming sensations produced by plunging, during the heats of summer, into one of those woody nooks,—

“Where the copsewood is the greenest,”

or into some deep ‘green lane,’ or by going down to the rocky base of a waterfall? A dry, hot atmosphere would be unendurable for any length of time; and even when, during hot summers, we

are temporarily subjected to an abnormal amount of heat, we all know the eagerness with which we seek for cool, soft, and congenial vapours. Gentle moisture softens, cools, and refreshes the skin. Is it not, for instance, delicious to go, in the hot summer, into a cool greenhouse? Yet, knowing and granting all this, we still suffer ourselves to be suffocated and—in a degree—scorched by the hot, dry air of our dwelling-rooms. In our distress, on hot summer days, we open our windows to admit—what? The hotter external air. We fan ourselves, and by the process—unreflecting as we are—we simply set the warm atmosphere of our rooms into motion against the warmer surfaces of our bodies, the result being a very slight and temporary relief, followed immediately by an increase, to the extent of the warmth extracted from ourselves, of the heat of the air immediately surrounding us. Sometimes we resort to the effectual, but clumsy and inconvenient expedient of hanging wet sheets against our windows on the inside.

But why all this trouble? Why do we not follow the simple teaching of Nature, and sur-

round ourselves with a host of plants? Why do we not extemporize miniature fountains and Fern caverns in our rooms? Instead of wet woollen blankets or ugly sheets, instead of putting up our Venetian shutters and half excluding the daylight to keep the heat away, why do we not hang in our windows screens of moss, Ferns, and trailing ivy? Why do we not set so green and delightful a barrier as this against the scorching air of summer? Why not, in short, embower ourselves, as we sit in our dwelling-rooms, in a glorious mass of Fern fronds? Let any sceptic try the experiment, if only to the extent of sitting on a hot summer day inside an open window, but behind a screen formed by a dozen hanging baskets of Ferns, embedded in dripping moss! By a very simple arrangement—a superstructure of rockery on a floor of zinc—a ground fernery can be placed under the dripping baskets, and the trickle of water from the moss thus made to promote the prosperity of the Ferns underneath. The delightful and refreshingly cool atmosphere which would be created by such an arrangement as we have just suggested and described, would

make life enjoyable even in the hot and sultry summer air of our town dwelling-rooms.

There is, however, yet another influence—of great hygienic importance—exerted by the presence of plants in our dwelling-rooms. The mind, as we all know, exercises an enormous influence either for good or evil upon the bodily health, and when pleasurable sensations are conveyed through the eye to the mind, the physical health is affected and benefited. What, then, could be more grateful, refreshing, and delightful for tired eyes and wearied brains than to be surrounded by graceful plant-forms, so beautifully suggestive as these children of Nature are of the scenes in association with which they are found when in their wild habitats?—moorland wilds, dripping rocks, shady woods, and those deep green lanes which are sheltered by embowering trees, lined with clustering moss, and redolent of the perfumed breath of sweet spring flowers.







PART IV.

FERNS AND FERN CULTURE.





Chapter I.

INTRODUCTION TO FERNS AND FERN CULTURE.





FERNS AND FERN CULTURE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.



THESE pages are not intended for scientific readers. Our object is to create a universal love for the beautiful Ferns; and as yet only such general descriptions of Ferns and ferny scenery have been given as might suffice for the purpose which we have set before us. But to give to the volume a utility beyond what it would possess by a too strict adherence to mere generalization, some descriptions will now be given of each species of such of the graceful Fern family as have chosen to make these islands their home.

Too much, however, will not, with this object, be attempted. The book is not intended to compete with strictly botanical treatises. It makes no pretension to be a hand-book. It is in substance what its sub-title indicates, 'a plea for the culture of Ferns,' and as such it goes forth to the world. But it aims at being widely useful. Many Ferns which grow in lovely Devonshire are never seen in other counties; but the county is poor indeed which cannot furnish a few specimens of what are called the common varieties of our native Ferns.

In the following pages of description the simplest definitions will be given; and in addition to these, under the name of each Fern information will be furnished as to the particular situations in which it grows, the method of cultivation, the soil, and other matters which will be of interest for the Fern-lover.





Chapter II.

WHAT IS A FERN?





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WHAT IS A FERN?

HT will have been seen that we have made no attempt in the preceding chapters to offer any help in the *study* of Ferns. Botany is a beautiful science, and those who have time and opportunity will find almost endless instruction and amusement in studying it; but, as we have shown, there are very many who do not possess the necessary time and opportunity.

All that we have attempted to do, is to give such general descriptions of those of our native Ferns which are to be seen in the west of England, as might conduce to the more extensive artificial cultivation of these beautiful plants. Of all the varieties which we have named, we have not, as

yet, given such minute descriptions as might enable the young botanist accurately to distinguish one from another.

We have simply endeavoured to create a general love for the plants themselves, with the object of showing that, exquisitely graceful and beautiful as they are when seen growing wild in the situations which are natural to them, they will carry that native grace and beauty with them wherever they may be transplanted; with the object, too, of urging that Ferns should be grown in every garden, and be found in every house, however humble it may be; for the lovely plants will be charming no less in the cottage of the peasant than in the mansion of the squire—no less in the garret window than in the handsome conservatory.

We do not write so much for those who live in the country as for those who live in our cities and in our large towns, and who can only get their peeps at Ferns during occasional visits to the country. There are few homes which do not possess plants or flowers of some kind. Even when a house has no garden attached to it—and

how many thousands of houses there are in big London alone without gardens!—an attempt is made to compensate for its absence. Sometimes, as we have seen, the windows are filled with plants—generally with flowers. Even the poor hovel, even the most wretched garret is usually provided with at least one solitary flower-pot, whose occupant, pining perhaps for the sun which can never reach it, drags on its sickly existence until at length it dies under the influence of its unnatural circumstances, struggling to the last moment with its abnormal condition of life. But it is rarely, as we have already said, that Ferns are to be seen under the same conditions; and it is because we would show how it is that these lovely plants are admirably adapted to live under conditions which flowering plants cannot survive, that we write these chapters. Here we feel that it will be necessary, before we proceed any further, to define the position Ferns occupy amongst that great portion of the living world which we call the vegetable kingdom.

The simple question then at once arises: What is a Fern, and how is it to be distinguished from

other plants? The general answer to this question is that a Fern is a flowerless plant. Although flowerless, it is not seedless; but its peculiarity is that it acquires its seeds without the intervention of flowers. Let us borrow just one hard word from botany—and we only do so because in one word it explains the most exact distinction between Ferns and other seed-bearing plants. Ferns, then, belong among plants to the class *Cryptogamia*, which literally means ‘concealed fructification.’ They are therefore, although flowerless, seed-bearing plants, and when they bear seed it is hidden away. Those who have never seen a Fern would naturally, at first, experience some little difficulty in knowing—although bearing in mind the general definition which we have given—how to distinguish it from another plant when both are—the one without seeds, and the other without flowers or seeds. No definition which would be sufficiently popular for our purpose can be offered to remove this difficulty. Certain peculiarities of Ferns can be mentioned, and when these are remembered, one or two visits to a country lane where Ferns abound will be quite sufficient to

accustom you at once to the difference between them and ordinary plants.

Some parts of a Fern bear different names to those affixed by botanists to the corresponding—we use the word corresponding in its popular and not in its strictly technical sense—parts of another plant. First of all there is the crown, which may be styled for the sake of simplicity the mainstay of the plant, or the base of its stem. From the under surface of this stem or root-stock proceed the long fibrous roots which, diving into the soil, or penetrating between the crevices in rocks and walls, seek and convey to the plant the abundant moisture without which it could not live. From the crown of the root-stock grow the stalks which support what would be popularly called the leaves. Each of these stalks is called a *stipes*, and in most Ferns both the surface of the crown and the stipes are covered with scales—a rust-coloured kind of excrescence.

On each stipes, at a distance from the crown of the plant which varies in different species of Ferns, commences the leaf, technically and beautifully styled the *frond*. At this point begins

the exquisite grace and beauty of the plant. Its midrib, from the point where leaving the stipes the frond commences, is called the *rachis*. Should the rachis have ribs branching either horizontally or obliquely away from it, these ribs are still called the rachis, its parts being distinguished the one from the other by the terms, the *primary* or the *secondary* rachis. Upon the rachis it is that grow the leaves, leaflets, pinnules, and lobes, either in a simple or a compound form; and it is their infinite variety of form—simple, scalloped, saw-edged—and the exceedingly graceful manner in which they are arranged on the rachis, that constitute the peculiar elegance of a Fern. The manner in which the fronds of Ferns spring from the crown of the plants is another peculiarity in their growth, and one that distinguishes them from ordinary plants. On starting from the crown, the fronds have the appearance of so many little balls, which as they develope unroll upwards. It is then seen that the whole frond has been rolled together in circinate manner—that is to say, from the top of the frond spirally downwards. In the simple fronds there is one simple unrolling

from the base outwards to the extreme uppermost point of the frond. In the compound species of the plant there is first of all the primary unrolling ; and that is followed, when completed, by the lateral unrolling of the leaves on the rachis, which lateral unrolling is followed by perpendicular and lateral unrolling in alternation.

We have offered the preceding very simple definitions of the distinctive characteristics of Ferns, merely as some kind of guide to those who are totally unable to distinguish a Fern from another plant. But if, at first, there be any difficulty in making this distinction, it will be short-lived. About Ferns, whether small or large, whether just starting into life or developed into their finest proportions, there is an almost indescribable aspect of grace. We have often wandered for miles through ferny lanes, with no eye for any plants but Ferns. They have seemed to speak to us, and they have invited and engrossed our attention, as they will invite and engross the attention of all who lovingly and admiringly seek these children of the woods and lanes in their wild habitats.





Chapter III.

ABOUT SOIL FOR FERNS.



CHAPTER III.

ABOUT SOIL FOR FERNS.



HERE and how can the Fern-lover obtain the soil suitable for growing his favourite plants? This is a question that the amateur Fern-cultivator will often ask, and though it would be easy to suggest that all trouble on this head may be saved by sending an order for Fern-soil to the nearest nurseryman or florist, such a reply would scarcely be deemed satisfactory, and the advice embodied in it, if followed, would not invariably lead to satisfactory results. When the agent employed to supply Fern-soil has given especial attention to Fern-culture, he may probably, in most cases, be trusted to provide

what is requisite; but knowledge of and intelligent interest in the subject are not always to be expected even from professed gardeners, and the readers of this 'Plea for the culture of Ferns' will at any rate wish to have such foreknowledge as may help them to judge for themselves of the suitability or unsuitability of proffered soils.

Fern-soils may be said, generally, to be of three kinds, consisting of leaf-mould, peat, and loam; and most of our old woods and forests will be found to furnish all three, oftentimes lying in regular gradation one over the other. Leaf-mould is a vegetable soil, consisting, as its name indicates, of decayed leaves. Naturally this soil—in places that have remained for a long series of years undisturbed—will be found on the surface of the ground, having been there formed by the accumulation and decay of the leaves which annually fall from the trees. Immediately underlying the leaf-mould, peat—also a vegetable soil, but one consisting largely of root and other vegetable fibres—will often be found, though it is more particularly boggy and marshy ground that furnishes peat. Lower still we may come upon a

stratum of what is called loam—a sort of clayey earth, existing under varying circumstances in varying degrees of lightness or heaviness.

Those who may wish to learn the secret of the luxuriance of Ferns in a forest, would do well to study the exact position as regards soil which these plants occupy, and to compare their varying degrees of prosperity with the varying circumstances of their growth. If this be done, it will invariably be found that the lower sides of the Ferns are embedded in peat or loam, or a mixture of the two, whilst the upper parts are surrounded by deposits of leaf-mould. The first-mentioned soils chiefly furnish the moisture required by the roots and rootlets; the leaf-mould supplies the chief part of the nutriment. The particular preference of particular Ferns for heavier or lighter subsoils of loam will be shown in the suggestions—which will be offered in the succeeding pages—for the successful culture of the various species of our native Ferns.

It may happen, however, that access to a wood or forest is not easily secured, and that the rough soil of the garden—with such sandy loam as can

be easily obtained from a nurseryman for rendering light and friable the Fern-compost—is all that can be made readily available. Under these circumstances a chemical fertilizer—such, for instance, as ‘Amies’ chemical manure’—will furnish a desirable substitute for the fertilizing properties of leaf-mould.

If, however, the opportunity should offer, the Fern-lover who desires to unravel the secret of successful Fern-growth should examine for himself the constituents of the soil in those places where Ferns are found growing in greatest luxuriance. In this way Nature herself will teach many useful and valuable lessons, which will greatly aid in the loving work of Fern-culture.





Chapter IV.

SINGLE BRITISH FERNS.



PLATE I.

'THE FERN PARADISE.'



1. Bracken.—2. Hartstongue.—3. Lady Fern.—4. Hard Fern.—5. Royal Fern.—6. True Maid-hair.—7. Parsley Fern.—8. Bristle Fern.—9. Moonwort.—10. Adder's tongue.—11. Little Adder-tongue.





CHAPTER IV.

SINGLE BRITISH FERNS.

PLATE 1.

1.

THE BRACKEN.

Pteris aquilina.

PLATE 1, FIG. 1.



For all our native Ferns, the Bracken, or Brake, is the most plentiful, and the most widely distributed. It abounds almost everywhere; and hence, perhaps, the reason why it has been considered by some persons to be a common or vulgar-looking plant. But it is emphatically a vulgar taste which can thus judge of this beautiful Fern. To our mind it is extremely graceful; and its abun-

dance does but increase the charm which it flings over hill, woodland, and plain; and does but testify to the abounding goodness of the Creator in giving us *so much* to delight the eye and to please the mind.

That the Bracken is put to vulgar uses may be granted; and that it represents to the vulgar eye—more completely, indeed, than any other member of the graceful family to which it belongs—the idea of ‘a Fern,’ we equally concede. But we indignantly repudiate the attempt to fasten the stigma of vulgarity upon the wild Brake. The reproach recoils upon those who invented it; and the beautiful plant will have its reward in the keen appreciation of the true Fern-lover.

We have said that the Brake is to be found almost everywhere. The general fact is a sufficient indication of its hardiness. But under such conditions alone as Ferns love is it to be found growing in full splendour, and endowed with all its natural grace and beauty. Alike on the wild open common, in the dark shade of the woodland, by the glancing waters of our streams, perched on the hedge-tops, swathed in the deep

foliage of the hedge-banks, covering the hill-sides, on the bleak hill-tops, grow the Brakes; now tall and vigorous, now dwarfed and feeble: but whether of giant or pigmy growth, ever graceful. Where yonder wood has, year by year, for many a long year past, shed its soft crop of leaves, which, softly falling, soften in decay, and form a spongy bed of mould—there the Bracken revels: there its roots delightedly wander through the congenial soil, sending up a miniature forest of delicate-looking fronds, which wave their graceful tips underneath the larger forest growths which spread themselves against the sunlight.

The Bracken has a creeping root. It is, in fact, a curious kind of root—half stem, half root—which crawls along horizontally underground. Sometimes, when attracted by soft, congenial soil, this root penetrates deeply into the earth. It has, in fact, been known to go down to as great a depth as fifteen feet. Commonly, however, the depth is much less. If the top soil be sufficiently congenial to the plant, it contents itself with creeping—most extensively however. As it creeps horizontally—and its vertical subterranean ad-

vance does not interfere with its horizontal progress—it throws up at short intervals its beautiful fronds, which first find their way above ground in spring, the time varying with the earliness or lateness of the season. The creeping roots of the Bracken are chiefly thick, varying from the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil to that of the little finger of the hand; and the rootlets or fibrous roots of this Fern are few in number. We may appropriately adopt, from botanical phraseology, a name for the thick creeping root of the Bracken, especially as we shall have occasion to use it when speaking of other Ferns with similar roots. There is the less objection to the use of this name, because it is simple and euphonious. We shall, then, style the creeping root of the Bracken the *rhizoma*. From the subterranean, succulent, blackish-coloured *rhizoma* start the incipient fronds, which, when they break the earth, have the appearance of little hoary, hairy buds, that unfold and develope into the perfect frond.

The fronds of the Bracken—stem and leaf together—rise to all heights; from sometimes

only a few inches, when the plant is growing on hard, uncongenial soil, and remains exposed to the power of sun and wind, to a height of ten feet, when growing in the moist, shady recesses of woods and forests. The nature of the soil and situation influences, too, the form and development of this Fern. But describing it under its usual conditions, it may be stated that the stalk of the frond, of a lovely green colour, is a little more than half the length of the latter, which, from the point where the stalk ends, exhibits a triangular appearance. But its uppermost tip forms the most acute angle of the three, the bottom of the frond being the shortest of its three sides. Unrolling upwards, the bare stalk being terminated, and the rachis—the main or central stem of the frond proper—having commenced, on each side, right and left, are thrown out in pairs the side branches. These side branches continue to be thrown out in pairs as the fronds unroll upwards,—each pair, however, diminishing in length until the extreme point of the frond is attained, within a short distance of which the perpendicular and the lateral extensions are

merged. Each one of the side branches is again divided, and bears on its midrib successive pairs of leaflets, sometimes placed opposite each other, and sometimes placed alternately. These are longest at the part of the branch near the central midrib of the frond, and gradually diminish in length as they reach the extreme point of the branch, until they terminate in a point. In fine specimens of the Bracken, the leaflets on the side branches of the frond are again divided—this time into lobes, which are arranged in pairs on the rib of the leaflet. The lobes are narrow, and oblong in shape, with broad bases and bluntnish tops, each lobe at the base of the branches at the lower portion of the frond being distinct—that is to say, disconnected from the lobes on each side of it; but towards the tips of the lower branches, and on all the branches at the highest part of the frond, the division between the lobes on each leaflet is not carried down to the rib of the leaflet, which in such a case presents somewhat the appearance of a double-edged saw. At the backs, and along the margins of the lobes of the Bracken, lie the spore-cases in countless myriads, covered

by a thin leaf-skin, and arranged in rounded lines ; at first, in colour of a whitish green, but becoming, as autumn arrives, a rich golden brown. Then the skin cases which cover these infinitesimal germs of Fern life bursting, the tiny atoms are scattered far and wide, and falling on congenial soil, and being subjected to the conditions which favour their existence, become developed into the mysterious and beautiful forms which we admire.

One curious and interesting peculiarity of the wild Bracken must be noticed. If a vigorous stem of a Bracken frond be cut transversely close to the ground, and examined, a figure having a striking resemblance to an oak-tree will be discovered in the centre of the cut section of the stem.

In lovely Devonshire we have seen the beautiful Bracken, in the damp recesses of woods, soaring to its greatest height of ten feet, and spreading abroad its feathery arms with exquisite and drooping grace. It is always beautiful, especially when densely covering the ground ; but we do not recollect to have ever seen it wear so charming an

aspect as in one particular fir copse in the immediate neighbourhood of Newton Abbott. The whole length of the fir plantation, as far as the eye could reach in every direction, was covered with golden-green Bracken. The graceful symmetry of the scene was really charming. No tall grass, no plants, or shrubs of any kind were intermingled with the sea of feathery Brakes which, waving in the wind, conveyed to the mind a weirdly graceful idea of fairy-land.

The Bracken is, indeed, the free wild Fern of the forest; possessing pre-eminently a tender and romantic grace. It is the Fern of the forest, as distinguished from the Fern of the wood, grove, or copse. Transplanted, it will retain all its delightful characteristics in the Fern garden. We have read in some Fern books that the Bracken cannot be cultivated at all in gardens and rockeries; in others that its cultivation is extremely difficult. But both statements are erroneous; and the mistake has probably arisen in this way. Great care is necessary in taking up the Bracken from its wild habitats, in order to secure a proper quantity of rhizoma and of root; and without this

care the rhizoma is liable to get broken. The latter penetrates the soil to some depth, and to transplant it successfully, you must dig deeply down. The best plan is to remove such specimens as may be found growing on shallow though rich beds of leaf-mould ; that is to say, under conditions which compel the rhizoma to creep horizontally, instead of to grow down vertically. Then in order not to break or injure the rhizoma, the plant should be removed together with the soil in which it may be growing. Small specimens should be taken with this object, as it is generally impossible to get up the roots of the larger growths. We remember going to Hampstead Heath, some few years since, for a small Bracken. We removed one, turf and all, bodily, and the same plant has grown bravely. At one time it performed an extraordinary feat. We planted it between two small rockeries amongst irregular blocks of stone ; and during the summer it threw up its fronds from its creeping rhizoma in various directions. One morning we noticed what appeared to be a broken tip—freshly broken it seemed—of our Bracken frond lying on the top

of one of the rockeries which the plant had overshadowed. We proceeded to pick up the broken piece, when wonderful to behold, it was not a broken piece at all, but the persevering tip of an enterprising frond which had found its way *right through the rockery*, and had begun gracefully and triumphantly to unfold on the top. What this clever Bracken will ultimately do, it is impossible to say; but we shall not be surprised, after its adventure through the rockery, to find its fronds peeping up in any part of our garden.

The Bracken is a great favourite of ours; and it cannot be other than a favourite with all true Fern-lovers. Give it shade, moisture, rich loam and leaf-mould, and plenty of room to creep, and it will bring to your 'Fern paradise,' the wild grace of the forest.

2.

THE HARTSTONGUE.

Scolopendrium vulgare.

PLATE 1, FIG. 2.



SIMPLEST and most easily recognizable of the Ferns of Great Britain is the Hartstongue. Yet it is beautiful, notwithstanding its eminently simple and unpretending form. Its range is wide indeed—almost if not quite universal throughout Great Britain; very plentiful in England and Ireland, somewhat less plentiful in Scotland, and fairly distributed throughout Wales. You cannot mistake its green tongue-shaped frond, narrow and tapering, simple and undivided; sometimes smooth and straight, sometimes crumpled, but always delightfully green. The Hartstongue is in fact an evergreen, its new fronds starting into sight in April or May, continuing to grow until the end of September—and retaining their greenness even throughout the winter. The description of this beautiful Fern cannot puzzle even the merest tyro

in Fern lore. A tufted root-stock, its crown elevated slightly above the ground level. Beneath, long fibrous roots, finding their way into the soil, or—when growing in rocky places, or amidst old ruins—into the moist interstices between the stones or masonry. Above, from the crown, tufts of delightful, green, leathery-textured fronds, erect and bold in habit when growing in exposed situations; gracefully drooping when in the dark, damp recesses of a shady retreat. In length from an inch to a yard, sometimes even more, according to circumstances and surroundings. A stem usually one-third the length of the entire frond—stem and leafy portion included. From the point of the stem commences the leafy section of the frond, which is hollowed at its lower part, heart-fashion; so that from the point where the stem (*stipes*) ends and the midrib of the leafy portion of the frond begins, the latter hangs down on each side in the manner of two little ears. The frond proper is tongue-shaped—hence doubtless its name—and tapers in its upper portion to a point; and from this point, through the centre of the frond, is carried a thick midrib, on each side

of which—at the back of the frond—are arranged in oblique lines the spore-cases, protected by a green cuticle covering them when the frond is young, but bursting this covering in the fall of the year, and revealing the lines of rich, dark-brown seed clusters. The stem of the Hartstongue when young is covered with beautiful white downy-looking hairs or scales, which, as the plant becomes older, assume a brownish tinge; the stem itself being usually of a dark purplish colour. The fresh, shining green of the Hartstongue is delightful to behold. The plant, altogether, beautifully contrasts with the compound forms of the other British Ferns. It is most interesting to study its varying moods in its free wild state. Few of our native Ferns are so enterprising as the Hartstongue. It will grow even on bare walls in the full sunlight, where it can at the best get little moisture for its roots. In such situations, however, it becomes a tiny thing, rarely exceeding two or three inches in length, and often assuming a yellowish colour from constant exposure. But the favourite haunts of the Hartstongue are the depths of cool woods; the tops of hedge-banks,

where clustering foliage shuts out the sun and keeps in the moisture ; damp hedge-sides, where perchance a perpetual trickle is produced by percolating water ; and the moist and dripping sides of wells. In such places its shining fronds grow to their finest dimensions. In the damp and shady clefts of rocks, too, the Hartstongue loves to grow. Clothing cavern walls and dropping from cavern roofs, it may also be found in great abundance. Oftentimes splendid specimens of this simple and beautiful Fern may be seen on the moist sides of parapet-walls, that overhang some brook or river ; and in such situations it bends its green and shining tops downwards, until they kiss the sparkling, eddying current below them. There they revel in the spray and vapour which surround them, waving their lovely tufts in the wind.

The Hartstongue becomes a delightful occupant of the cool rockery in your 'Fern paradise.' Give it the coolest and shadiest nooks, sandy loam, leaf-mould, and peat, and abundance of water, and it will well reward the care bestowed upon it ; for its greenness and freshness will always make your heart glad.

3.

THE LADY FERN.

Athyrium filix-fœmina.

PLATE 1, FIG. 3.



MONGST our native Ferns this species stands almost unrivalled. Charming as all the Fern family are, there is in this particular member of it an indescribable loveliness. Words can but inadequately picture its attractions. It must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated ; and one glance will convey to the mind a glad sense of its soft beauty, such as no verbal description can properly give. It is, indeed, amongst its kind, the queen of delicacy, grace, and beauty.

Combined with its singular gracefulness, there is an extreme simplicity about the Lady Fern, rendering its formal description a matter of ease. It has a tufted root-stock, always slightly raised above the surface on which this Fern is found to grow ; sometimes raised to a height of several

inches. From the under side of the root-stock grow the thin, matted, fibrous roots, which penetrate deeply into the soil, and eagerly drink in the abundant moisture which is essential to its existence. From the crown of the root-stock start, in thick tufts, a mass of delightful, green, brittle, and herbaceous fronds, supported each on its stem—one-third, and sometimes one-fourth, of its entire length; sometimes bright green in colour, at other times purple. The form of the frond is lance-shaped, widening from its base to its centre, and tapering thence to its apex. Along its central rib, or rachis, are arranged—opposite in pairs or in alternation—a line of *pinnæ* or leaflets tapered outwards in the same way that the frond is tapered upwards. On each side of the midrib of each leaflet is a row of lobes, beautifully serrated, or saw-edged, and bluntish towards their points. In the larger leaflets the lobes are distinct and separate one from the other. In the smaller ones the division between the lobes is less marked; and this is the case in every plant with the lobes which lie near the points of the leaflets.

The delightful, but most delicate, fronds of the

Lady Fern are cut down on the approach of winter, during which the plant remains dormant. But in spring, about May, new fronds again start from the root-stock, in abundance; and in the height of summer the beautiful plant attains the full glory of its perfection, with its mass of light, delicate-green, arched, and gracefully drooping fronds, at the back of which lie in thousands—ensconced under the partial protection of the beautifully frilled, and indented lobe edges—the little horse shoe-shaped clusters of spore-cases which contain myriads of tiny seeds.

Most cool and shady of cool and shady nooks are the habitats of the beautiful Lady Fern. Down by the river's brink, just where the spray-flinging stream makes the air moist and cool, and where overhanging boulders or covering branches keep in the shadow and keep out the sun, there will you find the Lady Fern perched, its droopingly delicate and lace-like fronds quivering in response to the touch of the thousand tiny water-drops which, flung by the dashing water, fall over it each moment. Sometimes, but rarely, when streams are not near, this exquisite Fern may be

found growing on open hedge-banks ; but these are not its favourite or its natural habitats ; and when by chance it may be growing there, it will be found to have lost half of its natural grace and delicacy. In the deepest shade of the wood, on moss-covered soil, through which pure water unceasingly percolates, causing heavy moisture to pervade the air ; or at the foot of a shady bank, over which trickles a tiny stream from the level above it ; or perchance perched in the dark cleft formed by the overhanging rock of a waterfall, will you find the Lady Fern developed to its finest proportions, and assuming its most graceful and beautiful aspect.

A charming occupant for your 'Fern paradise' is the Lady Fern: Whether in the house or the garden it matters not,—it will thrive well. But remember that it lives upon shade and moisture. These are its food and drink ; and without them it will shrink and die. If in the garden, place it in the shadiest corner of your rockery, and when there you can never give it too much water. But give it full freedom. Place it where it can have ample space to unroll and spread out its

charming fronds. If you would see these displayed in their natural and graceful habit, their tips should not touch any jutting fragment of stone. Although planted in the lowest tier of your rockery, it should stand on the crest of a stony knoll, so that its arching fronds may be thrown upwards and outwards, free of any surrounding obstruction. In such a chosen situation, it will exhibit the perfection of its gracefully arching habit.

Have you a shady window in the house, on which, facing north, the sun never shines? If you have, choose that window for the Lady Ferns you may wish to grow indoors. Place the pots containing them, if you will, on the window-ledge, or suspend them in mid-window by a cord depending from the top, and holding a wire basket or other receptacle. The pot saucers should be kept half-full of water, so as to keep the beautiful plants moist and cool. Provide for them soil of rich loam, leaf-mould, peat, and sand. Then they will thrive luxuriantly in their adopted home; and from window-sill or mid-window will smile on you thankfully.

4.

THE HARD FERN.

Blechnum spicant.

PLATE I, FIG. 4.

HLTHOUGH not so graceful as most of the British Ferns, there is a rigid elegance about the Hard Fern. Its name is admirably suited to its character, for its texture is hard, and its growth robust. But its delightful colour—a dark shining green—and the elegance of simplicity which is noticeable in the arrangement of the leaflets on its fronds—make amends for its lack of feathery grace. Like the Lady Fern, in whose company it is frequently found, it delights in abundant moisture and the most complete shade, preferring situations where water perpetually trickles over its crown. Its fronds grow from a tufted root-stock, and are supported on stems which vary in length in different specimens, but are generally not more than one-sixth the length of the frond

proper. This Fern grows in varying degrees of luxuriance, according to soil and situation. We have seen magnificent specimens—in lovely Devonshire—in damp woods, and on the moist banks of brawling streams, growing to a length of nearly a yard. This Fern has two perfectly distinct kinds of frond: the one barren, the other seed-bearing; the latter being always narrower than the former. The barren fronds are lance-shaped, or perhaps it would be better to say they are strap-shaped, but tapering more or less from their centres to their bases and to their apices. One simple midrib—in continuation of the stipes—clothed on each side with a row of leaflets, not quite separated from each other, but joined by a narrow, straight, leafy wing, which runs along the entire length of the midrib on both of its sides. The leaflets are somewhat narrow and blunt-pointed; the whole frond having very much of a comb-like appearance. The fertile fronds are taller than the barren ones, and grow up from the centre of the tufts formed by the latter. In these fertile fronds the leaflets are much narrower than those of the barren

fronds, and, unlike the latter, they are quite distinct, being separated by a greater space from each other. There is, too, a much longer stem in the fertile fronds of the Hard Fern than in the barren ones, the leaflets being at first the tiniest protuberances from the midrib, and gradually extending in length; but again decreasing in length as they near the apex of the frond. The backs of the fertile fronds in their upper parts are densely covered with seed-cases. So soon as the spores in these have—in the autumn—been scattered, the tall, thin fertile fronds wither and drop away to the ground; but the barren fronds are evergreen, and preserve their delightful freshness until the reappearance of spring calls up another cluster from the root-stock.

The Hard Fern is widely distributed and abundant, delighting most to grow in damp and dripping situations. It should therefore be grown in the lowest tiers of your Fern rockery, and have abundant moisture. In its wild state it is often found growing in somewhat stiff clay soils, but it succeeds well in fibrous soils in which leaf-mould largely abounds. It will not be too

particular concerning the soil in which you grow it, but the nearer you can approach to the conditions under which it is found growing in greatest luxuriance in its native woods, heaths, and bogs, the greater success will attend your cultivation of it.

5.

THE ROYAL FERN.

Osmunda regalis.

PLATE 1, FIG. 5.



F royal and noble aspect, indeed, is the Royal or Flowering Fern. It is the largest and grandest of our native species, and approaches more nearly than any other to the form of a tree Fern. Its favourite habitats are the banks of moorland streams where it can secure abundant moisture, and a soft, spongy, peaty soil. Oftentimes it is found in damp woods, growing in such situations to an average height of four, five, or six feet. It

is, however, found in greatest luxuriance in parts of Ireland; and on the banks of the lakes of Killarney it sometimes attains a height of twelve feet, and presents a singularly grand and beautiful aspect. The root-stock in most of our native Ferns is seldom raised more than a few inches above the surface of the ground; but in the case of the Royal Fern its root-stock, somewhat after the manner of the tree Ferns of the tropics, is, in large specimens, raised to a height of one, or even two feet above the ground, thus forming a kind of pedestal for its tufts of tall and arching fronds.

The general form of the fronds of this stately and beautiful Fern is lance-like, as, indeed—more or less broadly or narrowly—are all our British Ferns. But there is a peculiar distinctiveness about the grand Osmunda which renders it easily recognizable amongst other species. The stem is of a light yellowish green, and the rachis bears several pairs of branches, placed on each side of it, and opposite; each pair diminishing in length towards the apex of the frond. The branches are themselves broadly lance-shaped. Ranged alternately or in pairs on each branch are a set of

leaflets. These leaflets are oblong in shape, with broadish bases and obtuse points. In the centre of the base of each leaflet there is a slight hollow corresponding with the line of its mid-vein, the continuation of which forms a stem so short, however, as to be scarcely perceptible without close inspection, but forming a connecting link with the stem of the branch. If you hold the frond of the *Osmunda* against the light and look through the leaflets, you will see a really beautiful arrangement of veins. There are two kinds of fronds in the Flowering Fern—barren and fertile. It is the barren frond which we have been describing. In the fertile frond the lower portion is similar to the barren frond, but in the upper portion the leaflets are contracted, and bear on their backs dense clusters of seed-cases. At first green, these seed-cases gradually become light brown in colour, and then they almost completely hide the contracted leaflets on which they are borne. At this stage they have somewhat the appearance of a flower at the top of the frond; thus giving some reason for the name which has been affixed to this species. In

reality, however, the fructification of the *Osmunda* looks like what it is—a cluster of ripened seed-cases, and it bears but a slight resemblance to a flower.

In bogland as well as in woodlands and along the streams of moorlands the Royal Fern finds its habitats. The largest specimens have enormous roots, and the Fern-hunter will have to labour hard to get them up. But it is a labour of love, and one not to be delegated to others. After carefully digging up in the woods and transplanting in your Fern garden a noble specimen, there is an immense satisfaction in remembering, when you see it unroll its fronds in its new home, that you yourself gathered it. Every time you look at it the sight brings back the delightful association of the wild woods and the grand moorland scenery, amongst which you may have wandered in your Fern-hunting rambles.

Pleasing indeed, almost beyond expression, are the scenes which we recall to mind in connexion with the stately *Osmunda*: scenes of sylvan beauty of a rare and unusual kind. We will instance one of these, and the relation may,

perhaps, serve to recall similar scenes to the minds of our readers.

We had started from Totnes to search, on the borders of Dartmoor, for some specimens of the Royal Fern, taking the precaution to provide ourselves with the necessary digging implements. Away we drove for seven miles amidst ever-varying landscapes, by copse, hedgerow, stream, and meadow; now climbing the upland road; now—arrived on the upland crest—catching a momentary glimpse of the wide landscape, spread, in its mingled loveliness, over many a long mile; now passing down a steep declivity, under the darkening shadow of overhanging woods. Still descending, on we went. Now we crossed the glancing waters of the winding Dart; and now, again ascending and descending upland after upland, we arrived at length at a point of our road within a few hundred yards of our destination. Then we turned round to the right, and before descending a carriage road just wide enough to admit our barouche, we paused a moment, spell-bound by the transcendent loveliness of the scene. A valley of woods of varying hues of

green, and in the deepest gorge of the valley the beautiful Dart, its winding course—where the glancing water was hidden from view—shown by the taller forms and the darker shade of the trees on its banks! A few moments more, and we have, in following our narrow path, lost the outside view. We are now, in fact, away from the sunlight, and under the shade of the tall and graceful trees of a coppice. Oh, delightful coolness! Beneath our feet soft velvety turf of glorious golden green. Above, the tall tree-tops screening the sunlight and checkering the blue sky.

But the Osmunda—the stately, the beautiful Osmunda! We are close upon its habitat. The Fern abounds in lovely Devonshire, and fringes the banks of the Dart, and we are now within sight of that river. We turn from the coppice along a narrow winding path, and as we proceed onward the sound of rushing water strikes on our ear. Now screening branches deepen the shadows on our way, until presently the light comes in upon our path through the tangled shrubs on our right. Putting these on one side and brushing

into their midst, we soon find ourselves on the river's brink. Then we emerge again into the full daylight. The sun sparkles on the rippling stream, giving the light as from ten thousand diamonds; and here, at last, bending over the banks—their tall fronds spreading outwards and moving responsively to the breeze, which is briskly blowing—are Osmundas in rich profusion! Hard by is a fine tuft of the Mountain Buckler Fern, and intermingled with it are equally fine tufts of the Hard Fern. Both are on the extreme brink of the stream, and their roots and those of the Osmundas are within reach of the abundant moisture, which is the secret of their grand proportions. Split fragments of rock are scattered about on the river side and in mid stream, giving a wild picturesqueness to the whole scene, which is beyond description lovely. The gurgling, splashing, foaming water, sparkling with its ten thousand diamond flashes; the wood-bounded, winding banks, with waving Fern-fronds, now carried aloft and arching outwards with graceful symmetry, now softly drooping, whilst their pendant tips are caught one moment

by the impatient stream, to be released the next and to fling a shower of silver drops around them.

Who could resist the temptation to carry away a tiny bit of this river and woodland scenery, by impounding yon jutting clump of Fern-roots, *Osmunda*, Hard Fern, and Mountain Buckler Fern? There is here enough and to spare, and Nature, in her rich profusion, can well afford us the pleasure which we derive from the possession and transplantation of some of our favourites. Nature asks no questions, demands no penalties for our spoliation, but freely gives us up these wild and beautiful plants.

We have them still. Taken from the dewy moorlands, they nevertheless spread out still their characteristic loveliness in our Fern garden, although imprisoned within city walls; and we never look at them without experiencing a keen sense of pleasure, as we recall all the circumstances of our wild ramble in search of them.

6.

THE TRUE MAIDENHAIR.

Adiantum capillus-Veneris.

PLATE 1, FIG. 6.



HIS beautiful Fern is one of the rarest of our native species. It is found in Devonshire and Cornwall, in some parts of South Wales, and in Ireland; in Ireland, in fact, more abundantly than in any other part of the United Kingdom. But it is more than possible that the True Maidenhair abounds in some localities where it has never been yet discovered. It often grows in inaccessible situations, and this fact would give a reason for the supposition which we have started. Rocks on or near the sea coast, and dripping sea caves, are its favourite habitats.

The True Maidenhair has a black, hairy, creeping rhizoma of slender shape, from which are thrown up a little clustering mass of the most beautiful and delicate fronds. The stems of the

fronds are more like thick hairs than the stems of a plant. The general outline of the frond is triangular. Its length varies from six inches to a foot; but sometimes, under conditions peculiarly favourable to its growth, it reaches a length of more than a foot. The stem is about the same length as the leafy portion, but sometimes is much longer. On each side of the rachis, in irregular alternation, are the branches—if they may be so called—of the frond. These branches, black and shining, are like lesser hairs; and to them are fastened on each side, in irregular order, delicate fan-shaped leaflets of an exquisite shade of green. The leaflets are fastened to the branches of the frond by short, hair-like filaments, black and shining, somewhat like the stem and branches, but thinner and more delicate. The spores of the True Maidenhair are borne on the edges of the backs of its leaflets, the margins bearing them being folded back, forming a cover and protection to them. The margins thus turned back lose their green colour and become blanched.

It is the fortune of few Fern-lovers to see the True Maidenhair growing in its wild habitats.

But as a cultivated plant it is not rare, for, like all our Ferns, the myriads of seeds which each plant bears enable it to be extensively propagated. Artificially grown, it will, in warm, moist, and sheltered situations, live and thrive in the open-air rockery. But its excessively delicate nature requires peculiar care, and renders it more especially adapted for indoor cultivation. And to grow it successfully indoors, especial attention must be given to its requirements. It cannot bear the sudden changes in temperature to which the atmosphere of some sitting-rooms is subject. When there is an equable temperature maintained, and the air is not too dry—as, for instance, in rooms which are not constantly inhabited—this Fern will thrive in pots, in the proper soil, without any covering. But otherwise a covering of glass is essential, so as to keep around the plant a perpetual moisture. With such a covering it will revel in the warmth of inhabited rooms, and become a delightful companion for the Fern-lover, distilling on the points of its fronds the dewdrops of its prison. A light soil, suited to the delicate nature of the plant, must be provided

for the True Maidenhair. Mix peat and silver-sand together, the former predominating, and in the mixture let there be some broken pieces of limestone or sandstone. Or, if you will, imbed in the soil two large pieces of limestone or sandstone; put them near together; fill up the interstices with some of the soil you have prepared, and plant the delicate rhizomas of the Maidenhair between. The pot or case in which it is grown you should half fill with broken pieces of stone or flower-pot, intermingled with a few pieces of charcoal to keep them sweet. Then upon this mixture of broken flower-pot and charcoal place the peat and silver-sand, and thereon plant your Fern. If you have a window in which no sun shines, you may there suspend your Maidenhair in the half-shell of a cocoa-nut. But holes must be bored in the bottom of the shell, so that when you occasionally dip it and its beautiful occupant into water, the superabundant moisture may drain away; for remember that Ferns cannot endure soil rendered unwholesome by stagnant water. The moisture which they need must be fresh and pure. The exceptional delicacy of the True

Maidenhair requires exceptional care; but do not forget that for all the care which you bestow upon it, it will repay you by assuming in its adopted home the freshest and most delicate shade of delightful green, and the most delicate of graceful forms.

7.

THE ANNUAL MAIDENHAIR.

Gymnogramma leptophylla.

OME general resemblance to the True Maidenhair in the arrangement of frond and leaflet, has entitled the Slender Gymnogram to the name of 'The Annual Maidenhair.' But this very pretty plant is distinguished from all our British Ferns by the short period of its existence—springing up and dying within the year. A tiny thing it is, only three or four inches in length, its fronds rising from a tufted root-stock, their leafy parts being longer than their stems, which are of a brownish colour, and smooth. The fronds on the same plant are graduated in length, preserving no regular shape;

those at first starting from the root being shorter, and less prolific than those which succeed. They are somewhat irregularly divided into branches; the branches bearing fan-shaped leaflets, which have their edges notched. On the backs of these lobes or leaflets are the spore-cases. When these are shed, in the late summer or autumn, the *Gymnogram* dies. The spores then germinate, and the plants produced, attaining maturity in the following summer, again die, after producing in their turn the spores for the succeeding season.

Jersey is the only habitat of the Annual Maidenhair. There it grows in moist hedge-banks. But, curiously enough, it has an antipathy to the shade of trees, although it likes, when growing in the open banks of the hedges, the shelter of dwarf vegetation; sometimes choosing to keep company with the moss which is to be found in such situations. In cultivation it should be grown in the greenhouse, or, if in the dwelling-house, under glass; and the soil adapted for it is light sandy loam and leaf-mould.

8.

THE MOUNTAIN PARSLEY FERN.

Allosorus crispus.

PLATE 1, FIG. 7.

O compare this exceedingly pretty little Fern to a tuft of parsley would be to give it, perhaps, the best general description which could be found for it. About six inches is its average height; but we ourselves have had specimens, brought by a friend from the neighbourhood of Creetown, in Scotland, seven or eight inches in length: and it is even possible that larger specimens might be obtained from habitats where the conditions of growth are unusually favourable. The Parsley Fern has two distinct kinds of frond—barren and fertile. This distinction in the fronds exists in many of our native Ferns; but it is only in some that, as in the case of the Parsley Fern, the conformation of the fertile fronds is different from that of the barren ones. Spores may be present

or absent from the backs of fronds without necessitating any change in their form. But it sometimes happens that the edges of the frond are turned back in order to form the spore-case covers, which in most of the species are a separate formation. This turning back of the frond edges narrows and gives a different appearance to the leaflets so turned back. But there is this further distinction between the barren and fertile fronds in the Hard Fern and in the Parsley Fern : in both cases the fertile fronds are much longer than the barren ones.

The green smooth stem of the Parsley Fern is somewhat longer than the leafy portion of the frond. The shape of the latter is triangular. On each side of the rachis are branches placed opposite or in alternation, and on these are the irregular, serrated leaflets which, from their crisped appearance, bear, as we have stated, a striking resemblance to parsley. The contraction of the seed-bearing leaflets on the taller fertile fronds gives to them an oval rounded appearance. The roots of the Parsley Fern are thick and matted, and from its crown the fronds grow in dense

tufts. They are of a delightful green colour, and the whole plant forms a conspicuous ornament of the places where it grows. It is sometimes called the 'Rock Brakes,' from its habit of growing in stony places and on rocks and old walls. It grows plentifully in the North of England, is also found in Scotland, and abundantly in Wales. Some plants have indeed been discovered—so it has been alleged—on Exmoor, near Challacombe; but it is not, strictly speaking, a Devonshire Fern.

In the cultivation of the Parsley Fern one thing must be borne in mind, namely, that it cannot endure stagnant moisture. Indeed it does not like too much moisture of any kind, especially about its roots. Plant it, if in a pot, in a mixture of sandy peat, leaf-mould, and broken pieces of stone or flower-pot. It is delicately susceptible of frosts, and its pretty fronds when exposed on an open rockery will die away on the approach of winter; but when the soft genial spring comes round again, the new fronds will bud into life once more with all their old green and crisp freshness.

9.

THE BRISTLE FERN.

Trichomanes radicans.

PLATE 1, FIG. 8.

DOWN on yon dripping rock, where, from the perpetual spray flung by the ever-roaring waterfall above, an eternal moisture reigns; where the arid winds of winter and the dry scorching heat of summer can never change the pervading dampness, which continues with unceasing persistence, grows the Bristle Fern! An eternal moisture is the vital principle of its existence. Not its roots merely, but crown, stem, and frond must be surrounded continuously, unceasingly, by moist vapours. Unlike the hardy Ferns, which will look fresh and green in the sunshine, or when exposed to the play of the dry summer breezes, if their roots can drink in some moisture from wall, rock, or hedge-bank, the Bristle Fern shrivels up, through its exquisite sensitiveness, before the slightest drought.

Nursed in the atmosphere of the waterfall, in that atmosphere must it live and develope.

Rare indeed amongst British Ferns is *Trichomanes radicans*. Not England or Wales or Scotland can produce it. But it seems to have made a home for itself in the south of Ireland. There, in many localities, by river-falls, on dripping rocks on the lake borders, in ravines and glens, it is to be found : but only where unceasing dampness, caused by dripping water, exists. On the wet surface of the rock or wall which it has chosen for its habitat it spreads its thread-like, matted roots like a film. Sometimes it grows amongst the moss and earth which may have collected on the rocks. It has a creeping rhizoma, from which grow its fibrous roots that cling to the damp rocks or expand in the moist crevices between them. The rhizoma is encompassed with hairs or bristle-like scales. The stem of the frond is usually, but not always, about the same length as its leafy part, the shape of which, from the point where the rachis commences, is triangular. To the right and to the left of the rachis, and extending to the apex of the

frond, are a series of alternately-placed branches bearing leaflets divided into lobes, which are deeply cleft, although not divided down to their midveins. The leafy expansion surrounding the veins of the leaflets is of a thin, pellucid, almost transparent texture. Indeed, were the plant held up to the light it would seem to consist of a series of branched, wire-like veins, and the leafy texture surrounding these veins would have the appearance of delicate, filmy, semi-transparent wings. The spores of the Bristle Fern are produced under a curious arrangement. A sort of bristle, which is in reality placed in continuation of the veins of the leaflet, extends beyond the tip of the latter. At the point of the bristle, placed somewhat like a crown, is a little receptacle for seed; and in this receptacle, around the veinlet which runs through it, the spores are found. Just where the bristle passes beyond the tip of the leaflet, the substance of the latter is thickened, and the bristle has the appearance of being inserted in a sort of urn. The bristle-like arrangement has given rise to the name of this Fern. It will be easily understood,

when the delicate, pellucid, filmy texture of the fronds of this beautiful species is remembered, why it is that it cannot exist except in an atmosphere which is perpetually charged with moisture.

The Bristle Fern can only be grown under a covering of glass; but it may thus be cultivated with great success, if due care be taken to imitate as nearly as possible the conditions which are natural to it. Peat, leaf-mould, and silver-sand, with pieces of freestone, should compose the soil. The plant should be placed between the pieces of stone, and the pot or case in which it is contained must be kept constantly covered with a glass shade or frame, so as to retain the utmost possible amount of moisture. Under such conditions it will grow luxuriantly; and it is well worthy of care, for it is a plant of great rarity and of exquisite delicacy.

10.

THE MOONWORT.

Botrychium lunaria.

PLATE 1, FIG. 9.

N unpretending little Fern is the Moonwort; but, nevertheless, exceedingly pretty. It is a by no means uncommon species, although, whilst very abundant in some districts, it is quite absent from others. The frond grows to various heights, according to circumstances; being sometimes only three inches, at other times ten or more. As the bud of the frond grows up, it emerges from a sort of brown membranous sheath, which envelopes for some distance the lower part of the stem of the frond, as in a case. The Moonwort grows from a curious, twisted, fleshy root, of a brittle substance, and succulent in its nature. From this fleshy root springs up the thick stem of the frond. This consists of two divisions, a leafy and a fruitful frond. The leafy portion is carried

outwards and upwards, away from the stem obliquely. It consists of a single branch, of oblong shape but blunt pointed, on both sides of which are a series of leaflets placed along at regular intervals, supported by short stems which are attached to their bases. The leaflets are crescent or fan-shaped, their rounded outside margins being somewhat cut or indented. Rising above this leafy or barren frond is the fertile or seed-bearing frond. This is branched after a similar arrangement to that of the barren or leafy frond, each branch containing a cluster of seeds enclosed in globular cases.

The Moonwort abounds in open heaths and meadows, delighting to grow amongst the grass, on which, as some persons have asserted, it becomes a parasite. Hence in transplanting it for the home fernery, it is recommended that it should be taken up from the ground with a good-sized square of turf, so that the roots may not be disturbed. Loamy or peaty soil is adapted for it; and you can grow it on rockery, or in pots. It dies at the approach of winter; appearing again on the early approach of spring.

11.

THE ADDERS-TONGUE.

Ophioglossum vulgatum.

PLATE 1, FIG. 10.

SOMEWHAT similar in its general habit to the Moonwort is the Adders-tongue. Like the former plant it is found in meadows, seeking, however, those which are very damp from the fact of having a clayish soil, and from being subject to occasional inundations. It grows to a length of from six inches to a foot high, the variation in length depending, as is the case with all Ferns, and, indeed, with all plants, upon the conditions — whether favourable or otherwise — under which it grows. It has a twisted, fleshy root like the Moonwort, and a succulent stem. The frond is divided into two parts, —a barren leaf and a fertile spike or stem. There is some resemblance in the Adders-tongue—leaf and seed-bearing spike—to a leaf of the lily of the valley, with its yet unopened flower-spike. The

base of the leaf in the Adders-tongue envelopes the seed-spike which rises erect from the point of junction, whilst the leaf—which is somewhat egg-shaped, or more exactly, perhaps, pear-shaped—passes upwards in an oblique direction to a bluntnish apex. The bare stem of the seed-bearing spike is usually about an inch in length, although it is sometimes more. Then commences the fructification, which is arranged in two rows—one on each side of the spike—of seed-cases. These contain the dust-like spores, and when the latter are ripe the cases split across and release them. The spike, at its top, tapers to a point.

The Adders-tongue is plentifully scattered over England, in such situations as those which have been named. It is not quite so plentiful either in Scotland, in Wales, or in Ireland. It will grow easily in the Fern garden, or in pots, if the proper amount of care be taken to transplant it properly, and to imitate as nearly as possible in cultivation the conditions under which it grows in a state of nature. As in the case of the Bracken and the Moonwort, it is necessary, in order to secure success, to take care in removing the plant to

remove as much as possible of the soil in which it is found growing, without disturbing the roots of the Fern. Both the Moonwort and the Adders-tongue are found growing in general in open meadows or heaths, amongst the grass which abounds in such situations. There is a double advantage in getting up your Fern without disturbing its roots. In the first place you make sure that it will grow; and in the next place you ensure its commencing to grow immediately on removal. You, in fact, bring with your Fern a bit of the meadow, or wild heath, and in your home 'Fern paradise' you at once surround your favourite with the delightful association of its habitat. The Adders-tongue does not, perhaps, possess in full measure the attractions of some other members of the beautiful Fern family; but it is, nevertheless, beautiful in its simplicity; and it should by no means be banished from the Fern house or garden, or, indeed, from any part of cultivated Fern-land.

12.

THE LITTLE ADDERS-TONGUE.

Ophioglossum lusitanicum.

PLATE I, FIG. 11.



TINY little Fern, sufficiently near in its resemblance to the Adders-tongue major to claim close relationship. A British Fern it is, but hardly an inhabitant of England,—although it has been stated that specimens have been found in Cornwall. But in Guernsey it has its habitats, having been found near some rocks in that charming little nook, Petit Bot Bay. Like the Adders-tongue major, *Ophioglossum lusitanicum* has one barren frond—sometimes two—and an erect spike of fructification. But the barren frond, instead of being pear-shaped, is lance-shaped, simple, unscalloped, much smaller, and much narrower than in *Vulgatum*. Like the latter, it rises from a fleshy, brittle cluster of twisted roots; but unlike *Vulgatum*, barren stem and seed-bearing spike, instead of rising some dis-

tance together above-ground in the form of a stem, before separating into the leafy and the fertile branches, in most instances start separately from the ground. Like its relative *Vulgatum*, the Little Adders-tongue has a stem to its seed-bearing spike which rises above the barren frond. At the top of the spike begins the fructification ; an arrangement of two rows of cases—one on each side of the stalk supporting them. In these cases are the dust-like spores, which, as they ripen, escape through the crevices formed by the splitting of their little prison-houses.

One peculiarity must be noted in the Little Adders-tongue. *Vulgatum* first sends up its frond in May, from which time it remains until the late summer, when it disappears—the root remaining dormant—until the succeeding spring ; but *Lusitanicum* starts into life and vitality in dreary January, lasts only a short two or three months, and perishes very early in the season,—even before the actual commencement of summer.

This modest little Fern only reaches a height of two or three inches. It is, indeed, even more unpretending than *Vulgatum*. But its habitats

are similar; and in obtaining it for cultivation the same precautions must be used. From its tiny size, there will, of course, be little difficulty in transplanting it with a sufficiency of its native soil. Let its roots be undisturbed; and take it up bodily in the turf on which it is found growing. If you wish to plant it in your Fern garden, place your turf with its tiny freight in the selected situation. If you would grow it in a pot, secure one of the size necessary to hold the Fern and its surrounding tuft of grass and grassy roots.

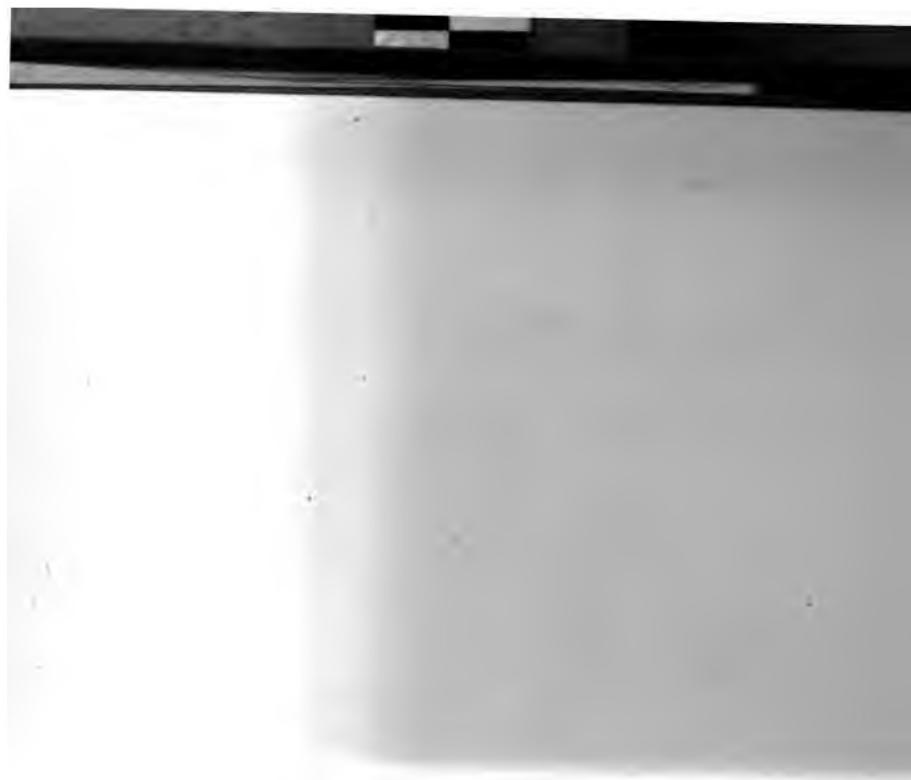






Chapter 3.

FERN GROUPS.





CHAPTER V.

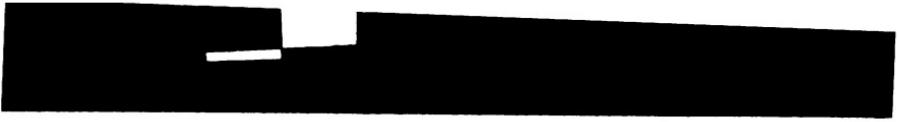
FERN GROUPS.



HERE is relationship in the Fern-world; and although we do not propose strictly to adopt the distinctions made by botanists, we shall observe a certain order in arranging our favourites. Hitherto we have described those Ferns which live, so to speak, in a sort of isolation amongst us. Of the ten first described, each one stands alone, and is, so far as Britain is concerned, the only species of its genus. In treating of these, we have not thought it necessary to place them according to any particular method of arrangement. There is a certain relationship existing between the Moonwort and the

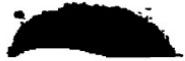
Adders-tongue, and there is even a closer affinity between the two species of the last-named Fern; but we have not considered it necessary to place these three species amongst the 'Fern groups' which we shall now proceed to describe. We propose to follow pretty closely the order observed by the botanists—arranging the thirty-two Ferns which we have yet to speak of in seven groups. These we shall call the Polypodies, the Shield Ferns, the Bladder Ferns, the Woodsias, the Buckler Ferns, the Spleenworts, and the Filmy Ferns.





Chapter VI.

THE POLYPODIES.





1. Common Polypody.—2. Mountain Polypody.—3. Three-branched Polypody.—4. Lé Polypody.—5. Alpine Polypody.





1. Common Polypody.—2. Mountain Polypody.—3. Three-branched Polypody.—4. Limestone Polypody.—5. Alpine Polypody.





CHAPTER VI.

THE POLYPODIES.

PLATE 2.

PHE ‘many-footed’ Ferns—as the words of Greek origin, from which the generic name *Polypodium* is compounded, imply—form a pretty and interesting group, including in the British Islands five members, namely:—1. The Common Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). 2. The Mountain Polypody (*Polypodium phegopteris*). 3. The Three-branched Polypody (*Polypodium dryopteris*). 4. The Limestone Polypody (*Polypodium calcareum*). And 5. The Alpine Polypody (*Polypodium alpestre*). The rhizomas of these Ferns—creeping and branching in various directions,

giving in some sort the idea of feet—have suggested the designation which is used to distinguish the group; although the mark which gives character to the group from a botanical point of view is the absence of a protecting membrane or cover to the little round clusters of spore-cases at the backs of the fronds of the species included in the genus *Polypodium*. The Alpine Polypody, though bearing the family name, is not a ‘many-footed’ Fern; but it nevertheless possesses the distinguishing mark of the group.

1.

THE COMMON POLYPODY.

Polypodium vulgare.

PLATE 2, FIG. 1.



ONE of our most delightful Ferns is the Common Polypody. It is positively refreshing and invigorating to look at it. We have good reason to think so, for as we write we have a splendid specimen standing

beside us on our table, in a shallow seed-pan ; and it does us good to pause now and then, and look at its glorious wealth of magnificent fronds. This same specimen was some few weeks since growing on the moss-covered wall which skirted a Devonshire brook. When we got it, in its wild state, its fronds had attained what is generally regarded as their *maximum* length,—namely, eighteen inches. And what exquisite roots ! A perfect network of fibres, which, growing in the perpetual moisture engendered under the mossy covering of the wall, had crept along until they formed a sheet nearly a foot square. Then, the atmosphere of the brook had wonderfully helped the vigorous growth of the plant. We took our specimens from their damp and mossy habitat—carefully preserved them during our stay in Devonshire, by keeping them constantly moist—and then brought them to our London home. But we did not forget to supply as nearly as possible the conditions under which we found them growing in their natural home. Shade, moisture, and leaf-mould, are the three conditions of success for the Common Polypody. It requires no great

depth of soil; but that soil must be leaf-mould. We brought the leaf-mould from Devonshire with our little stock of Polypodies. Some of these we planted out in our rockery. All have succeeded to perfection. But the grand plant before us has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. All we did was simply to strew the bottom of a small seed-pan—nine inches wide by three inches deep—with broken pieces of flower-pot; upon that to place leaf-mould, and plant our Polypody therein, covering its rhizoma lightly with the mould. We then placed the pan upon a large red clay saucer, and poured water on the roots until the saucer underneath was full. We continued this process from time to time, never allowing the rhizomas of our Polypody to become dry, and always keeping the saucer underneath the pan full of water. We have our reward in the grand development of the plant. The fronds have exceeded by one inch their *maximum* growth when we found them in their wild habitat. The seed-pan is crowned with a mass of rich, vigorous fronds, *nineteen* inches in length. The old fronds had all got broken off before we planted our

specimen; so that its present ones are all the new growth under the conditions which we have described.

But now for some detailed description of this delightful Fern. The Common Polypody is distributed very generally throughout the United Kingdom. In the forks of trees; on pollard trunks; on garden walls and old ruins; in the moist crevices of rocks in mid-river; on moss-covered hedge-banks; almost everywhere on elevations above the ground level where accumulations of leaf-mould lie in hollows with pent moisture, will the Common Polypody grow, thriving most vigorously in situations where its roots are subject to the most favourable conditions of soil and moisture.

Most appropriately is it called the Polypody—the many-footed Fern—for its rhizomas creep in all directions under its shady covering. From these thick, fleshy rhizomas—about a finger's thickness—grow its matted fibrous roots. These, thread-like, penetrate almost everywhere in a horizontal direction, growing and spreading with the progress of the rhizomas, from the upper sur-

face of which start the clustering fronds. These are simple, narrow, and strap-shaped in general outline, having a smooth, light green stem, sometimes about half the length of the entire frond, but generally somewhat less. On each side of the very prominent midrib, or rachis, the leafy portion of the frond is deeply indented or cut in, almost down to the midrib, giving the appearance of a row of leaflets on each side of the rachis, attached to a leafy wing, extending along it lengthwise. These leaflets are somewhat narrow and lance-shaped, being terminated in a bluntnish point. The entire frond, like its leaflets, tapers to a point, the leaflets becoming shorter and shorter to admit of this arrangement. The frond, in fact, has somewhat the appearance of a rough double-toothed comb. Under shelter, the Common Polypody is evergreen, its delightful fronds remaining fresh and vigorous throughout the winter, and until a new crop has been supplied from the rhizomas in the succeeding spring. At the back, and on the upper portion of the frond, are the spore-cases, in little round patches, unprotected by any covering. These, in the

autumn, assume the beautiful appearance of little heaps of gold-dust, so richly coloured are they.

Essentially a forest Fern is the Common Polypody, waving its delightful fronds aloft in forest tree forks. But it has also wonderful powers of domestication. No Fern is so plentifully vended in the London streets as our Polypody; for Epping Forest—that delightful strip of green-wood—furnishes the plant in thousands. In beautiful Devonshire it grows not only on garden walls, but on the housetops, under cottage eaves, and indeed almost everywhere; and in cultivation it will smile refreshingly on your efforts to preserve it. It is, finally, though plentiful, *not* common; and though simple, it is beautiful.

2.

THE MOUNTAIN POLYPODY.

Polyodium phegopteris.

PLATE 2, FIG. 2.

AGENTLE member—soft and graceful—of the charming family of Polypodies, is the Beech or Mountain Fern. Not possessed of the astonishing vigour of its relative *Vulgare*, it quails before the cutting autumnal winds; and bending to the cold, becomes dormant during the winter, but reappears with dewy grace when beautiful May returns. In damp woods and mountains moist grows the Mountain Polypody. A slender rhizoma it has, which creeps extensively, producing black fibrous roots. From the upper surface of its creeping rhizomas start its fronds, growing from a height of six inches to more than eighteen. There is a great length of stem in this beautiful Fern, the stem being sometimes twice as long as the leafy portion of the frond, the shape of which is

triangular. The stem is exceedingly brittle and herbaceous, and its lower portion is covered with light scales. The leafy part of the frond is in colour a light delicate green, and it has a peculiarly downy appearance. On each side of the rachis is a row of leaflets, shortening as they near the point of the frond. These leaflets are narrow and tapering, terminating in a point, and the lowest and longest pair stand on the rachis or midrib of the frond, quite distinct from the others; but those on the upper portion of the frond are connected by a sort of leafy wing, which runs on each side of the rachis; and in this way the leaflets become gradually merged, until the frond ends in a serrated apex. One peculiarity about this Fern must be noted. The lowest, and also the longest, pair of leaflets are turned downwards, their points being directed from the rachis obliquely towards the ground, giving a curious appearance to the frond. Along the entire length of each leaflet, under a sort of marginal arrangement, lie the spore-cases, in little, round, unprotected clusters. The leaflets themselves are deeply notched or cleft, those on the lowest part of the

rachis being each divided almost down to its mid-vein. But the notches on those leaflets which are higher up on the frond are not so deeply cleft.

The habitats of the Mountain Polypody are necessarily moist, the plant mostly delighting in an excess of moisture. Hence it will be found growing oftentimes immediately contiguous to waterfalls, because there the atmosphere is perpetually loaded with moist exhalations. It is not rare, except in Ireland, although in Great Britain it is found more abundantly in the northern than in the southern counties. It occurs in Ireland, but it is sparsely distributed throughout that country. In Scotland, and in both North and South Wales, it is to be found.

The Mountain Polypody is essentially a shady Fern; for, less hardy than *Polypodium vulgare*, it will not bear so well the sunshine. It will grow readily, however, wherever you place it, if in a moist and shady nook, whether on the open rockery, indoors in pots, or under glass. It must have a soil very similar to that in which the Common Polypody delights. But with the leaf-mould some peat may be mixed with advantage,

together with sand. Indeed, all soil for Ferns needs an admixture of sand to keep the composition sufficiently light and porous. Peat is never found in the situations chosen by the Common Polypody; but the Beech Fern, growing at lower elevations, comes within the range of peat. Hence the desirability of an admixture of peat in the compost used to grow this Fern in cultivation. But leaf-mould is the chief vitalizing element in its growth.

3.

THE THREE-BRANCHED POLYPODY.

Polypodium dryopteris.

PLATE 2, FIG. 8.

HE charming colour of the Three-branched Polypody, or, as it is also called, the Oak Fern, is its most marked characteristic—a kind of light golden-green that is most refreshing to look upon, and is of a tint

that is most exquisitely delicate and beautiful. The pretty little Fern is in general very abundant in the localities where it is found; but these are chiefly away from the southern counties of England. In the north-western counties, in Wales, and also in Scotland, it is plentifully distributed. In Ireland it is rare. It is found in very much the same situations as the Mountain Polypody; and it delights in the same kind of soil, but it does not need quite the same amount of moisture which is demanded by *Polypodium phlegopteris*. Like all the Polypodies, except *Alpestre*, it has a creeping rhizoma. In fact, it is a wonderful traveller; and, in cultivation, is often found to come up in places where it is not expected, so extensively does it creep. From the under surface of the rhizoma, or creeping root-stock, proceed its fibrous roots; and these oftentimes, when the Fern is growing on a spongy bed of leaf-mould, become densely matted. From all parts of its travelling rhizoma start the pretty and delicate fronds; sometimes in such profusion as to give to them the appearance of a miniature forest of beautiful green. The average height to

which the fronds grow is about six inches. But luxuriant specimens growing under favourable conditions attain several inches more than that. Most delicate and fragile are the frond-stems, which are generally as long again as the leafy portion of the frond.

The three-branched habit of this Fern, which is so distinctly characteristic of it, is indicated in the incipient stage of the frond's growth; for each branch is then rolled up in a little ball. At this stage, therefore, there is the curious appearance of the stipes with three wire-like branches at its top, having three little green balls at their tips. When the three little balls have become fully unfolded, the entire frond is broadly triangular in shape. The branch in the centre of the three is in a line with the continuation of the main stem; and at right angles with this branch are the two lateral ones: there being a clear space of stem between the point, where, at the top of the stipes, the three branches unite, and the commencement of the leafy portion of each branch. The largest of the three branches is the central or uppermost one. Each branch of the

Oak Fern is triangular in shape, and consists of pairs of leaflets, which at the base of the branch are connected with it by a short, but distinct stalk. The lowest and the longest of these leaflets are again divided, towards their apex, however, the divisions becoming less deep. The other leaflets on the branch become shorter and shorter, and are simply notched near its top. On the back of the frond are borne the little round, golden patches of seed-cases.

The Oak Fern is a charming plant for cultivation. If planted on rock-work and sheltered from the sunshine it will grow luxuriantly. Indoors also its cultivation may be successfully pursued. It is the queen of the Polypodies.

4.

THE LIMESTONE POLYPODY.

Polypodium calcareum.

PLATE 2, FIG. 4.

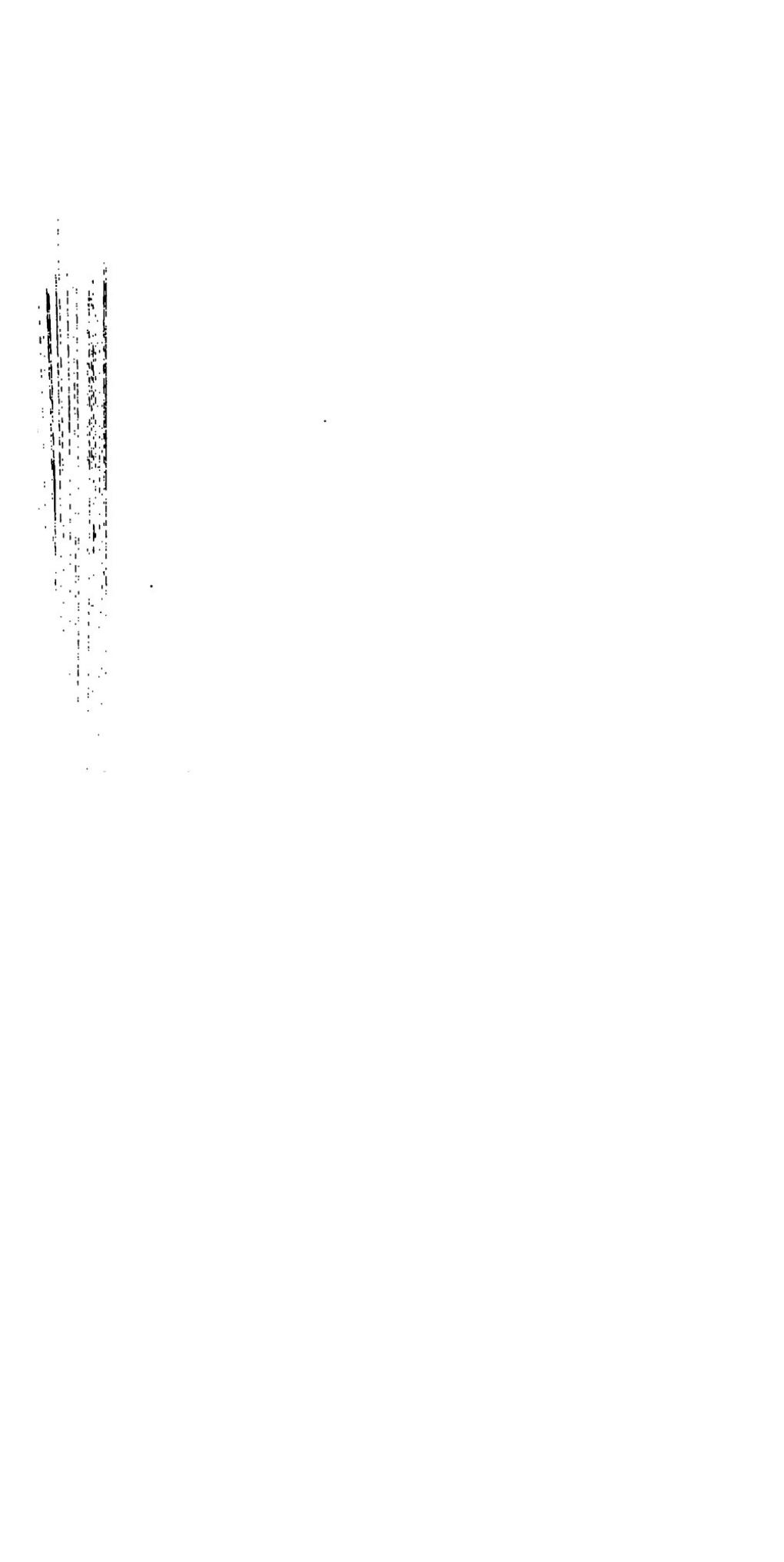


ALLER, darker in hue, and harder than its relative the Oak Fern, is the Limestone Polypody. From a height of six inches to a foot, and sometimes more, it grows, generally preferring a limestone soil; and hence its name. The frond differs from that of the Oak Fern in not having the same arrangement of three distinct branches. Its colour, too, is very distinct, being a dark green, having, as we venture to think, a decidedly bluish tinge. The stem is usually about the same length as the leafy portion of the frond. The shape of the latter is triangular. The pair of branches at its base are considerably larger than the pair above it. The four branches are attached to the rachis, each by a short stem. But the branches—or rather they should be termed in this case the leaflets—above

the two lowest pairs on the frond are closely attached to the rachis without the intervention of any stalk, and they gradually diminish in length, and finally blend into the point of the frond. Placed on opposite sides of the stem, on the two lowest pairs of branches, are pairs of leaflets; the largest of which—those nearest the commencement of the rachis—being quite separated from the pairs next them, and themselves slightly notched or serrated. The succeeding pairs of leaflets are less and less notched, and less separated from the outer pairs, until they finally blend in the point of the branch in the same way as the branches blend at the point of the frond. The same gradual process is observable in the upper branches or leaflets of the frond, the lobes on the lowest of these branches being divided down to the midrib at the base of the branch, and less divided towards its point. The fourth pair of branches or leaflets from the commencement of the rachis is deeply notched only: the next pair above less notched and less distinct, and so on until, as before explained, they all blend in a point.

The Limestone Polypody has not a wide distribution. It occurs in localities in the north of England, and is found in some parts of the West and in Wales. But from Scotland and Ireland it is almost entirely absent. It is, however, not an uncommon Fern in the limestone districts where it grows.

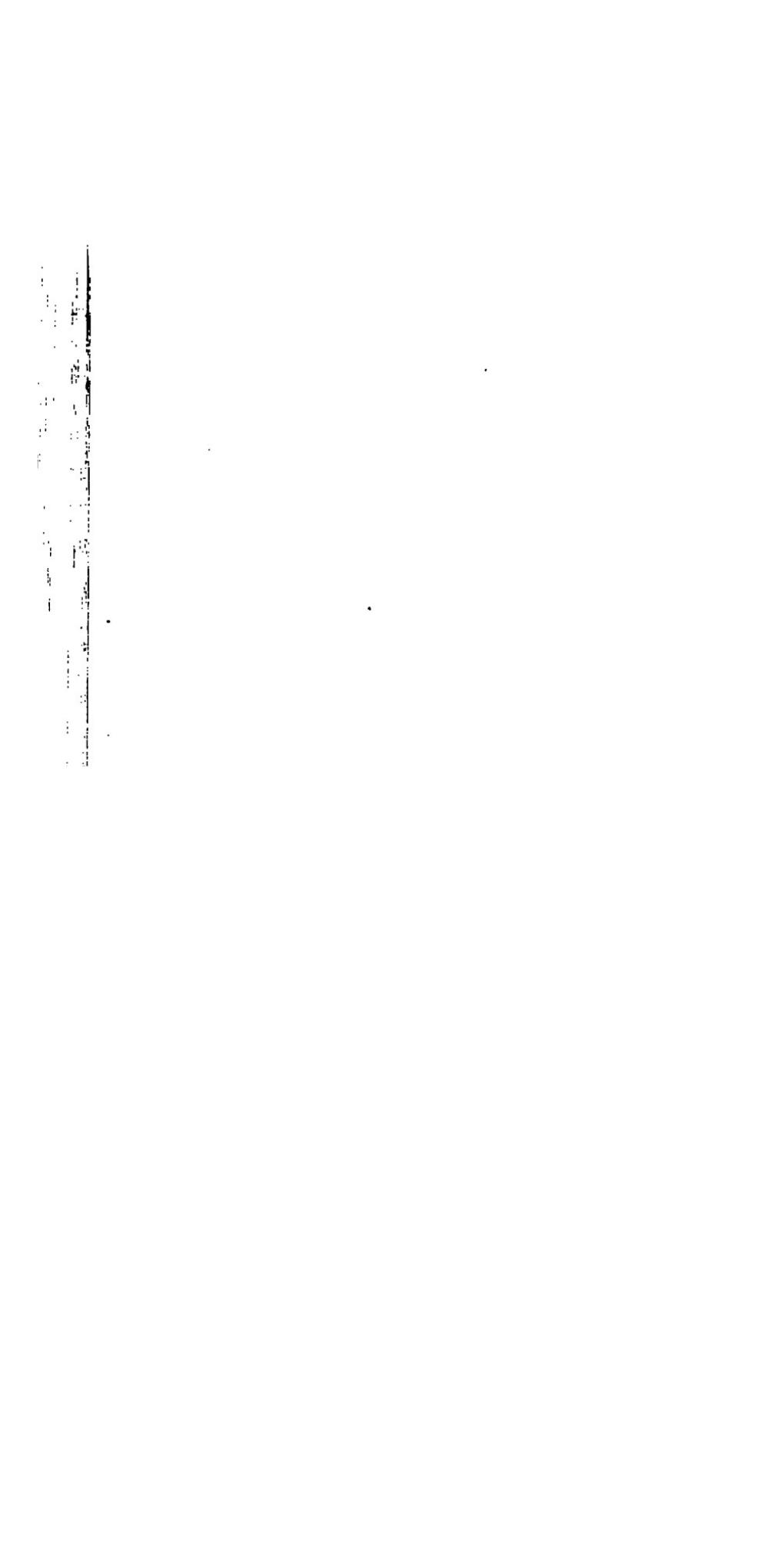
It is very much hardier in its constitution than the Oak Fern, and will sometimes thrive well when placed on the sunny or exposed part of a rockery, or in the most sunny part of a greenhouse. The soil which suits the other Polypodies will suit *Polypodium calcareum*. But from its fondness for limestone it will be supposed that the presence of limestone in the soil is desirable. In cultivation, therefore, small pieces of limestone should be mixed with the soil in which it is grown. Like all the Polypodies it has a creeping rhizoma, which travels half under the surface of the ground, its matted fibrous roots finding their way into the lower depths of the soil in which it grows, whilst from its upper surface grow the clusters of dark bluish-green fronds.



from the centre towards their apices and downwards also to their bases, though not to the same extent. The stipes is shorter than the leafy portion of the frond. The latter consists of branches, or leaflets, ranged in opposite pairs, or in alternation along the rachis, tapering to their apices, and divided into blunt-pointed and deeply-notched or saw-edged pinnules; being, of course, more divided in luxuriant specimens than in smaller ones. The seed-cases are borne on the backs of the lobes, near the margins of the latter.

The Alpine Polypody is found only in the north of Scotland, inhabiting rocky places in mountainous situations. It will readily grow under cultivation, given a mixture of peat and loam, good drainage for its roots, and plenty of moisture.







1. Hard Prickly Shield Fern.—2. Soft Prickly Shield Fern.—3. Holly Fern.





CHAPTER VII.

THE SHIELD FERNS.

PLATE 3.

UR British group of Shield Ferns is a small one, including—1. The Hard Prickly Shield Fern (*Polystichum aculeatum*). 2. The Soft Prickly Shield Fern (*Polystichum angulare*): and 3. The Holly Fern (*Polystichum lonchitis*). The common name given to the group has been suggested by the shield-shaped scale covers which protect the roundish heaps of seed-cases borne on the backs of the fronds.

1.

THE HARD PRICKLY SHIELD FERN.

Polystichum aculeatum.

PLATE 3, FIG. 1.

HE Hard, or Common Prickly Shield Fern, is one of the largest and most robust of our native Ferns, oftentimes reaching a height of three or four feet. Evergreen in character, its fronds survive the frosts of winter. It has a big root-stock, from the under surface of which proceeds a dense mass of long, tough, fibrous roots. From its vigorous tufted crown this beautiful Fern sends up a circle of fronds, which grow in shuttlecock fashion, their tips gracefully bending outwards. The stem or stipes of the Hard Prickly Shield Fern is somewhat short, but stiff and rigid, and covered with scales. The general outline of the frond is lance-shaped; broadest in the centre, tapering somewhat towards the base, and tapering upwards to the apex. It is divided into narrow tapering

branches alternately placed along and on each side of the mid-stem or rachis. These branches are again divided into leaflets, each leaflet being wing-shaped and attached to the mid-stem of the branch by a short but distinct stalk. The arrangement of these leaflets is as follows. The mid-stems of the branches—which, as before stated, run at intervals along each side of the rachis—are placed at right angles with the latter. On these branch mid-stems are arranged in the most beautiful order, wing-shaped leaflets—one row above and one row underneath the stem. The first leaflet next the rachis, on the upper part of each stem, is larger than the others, but with this exception all the leaflets gradually become diminished in size as they run from the rachis towards the point of each branch. This gradation of leaflets over and under the stem goes on until the branch ends in a point. Each leaflet is sharply spiked or toothed, and hence the prickly appearance of this Fern. The fronds are dark green in colour and rigid in texture. When the Hard Prickly Shield Fern has reached maturity in September, the backs of all its leaflets,

in the upper portion of the frond, are densely covered with rich-brown clusters of seed-cases.

The Hard Prickly Shield Fern is very widely and plentifully distributed throughout the United Kingdom, growing chiefly in shady hedge-banks and on tree-covered hilly slopes. Few of our Ferns are so robust as this species, and few can bear the sunlight better. But, although hardy in the extreme, it prefers—like all Ferns—shade and moisture, and grows more luxuriantly under conditions where these are secured than when exposed to the sunlight or subjected to the open force of the winds. We found a grand specimen of *Polystichum aculeatum* on a steep slope in the woods surrounding Berry Pomeroy Castle in South Devon. It was nearly four feet long; and its rigid, robust, prickly-looking, dark shining-green fronds made it a striking object.

In the garden, on the rockery, or in the house, this Fern will grow magnificently. It will thrive even in common garden soil; but it will succeed best in true Fern soil—a peaty, loamy, sandy mixture.

2.

THE SOFT PRICKLY SHIELD FERN.

Polystichum angulare.

PLATE 3, FIG. 2.

OTHING puzzled us more in our earlier Fern-hunting excursions than the distinction between the Hard and Soft Prickly Shield Ferns. The two Ferns are usually considered as distinct species, although some botanists rank them both as one species under the name of *Polystichum aculeatum*—regarding *Angulare* merely as a variety. We have chosen to consider them as distinct species, and shall now indicate the points of difference which we have noted, showing at the same time up to what point the two Ferns are like each other. In being generally distributed throughout the United Kingdom the one resembles the other. Both ordinarily grow in the same situations, and the fronds of *Angulare*, like those of *Aculeatum*, are lance-shaped, and grow oftentimes to a length

of four or five feet under favourable circumstances. In the Soft as well as the Hard Prickly Shield Fern, the branches of the frond are alternately placed along the rachis. The leaflets, too, are cut and stalked very much in the same manner in both Ferns, and, in both, are of a wing-shaped form. In both, also, the branches of the frond are narrow and taper to a point.

But now for the distinctions we have noted. In a finely grown specimen of *Angulare*, the character which gives appropriateness to the designation of this Fern is immediately recognized. The hard, rigid appearance of *Aculeatum* is absent. *Angulare* is, in fact, much less stiff in its mode of growth, and looks much more graceful and drooping. Its stipes is more densely covered with rust-coloured scales than is the case with *Aculeatum*, and these rust-coloured scales are scattered, also, over the whole of the back of the frond, being very prominently displayed on the rachis, and on the midribs of the branches. There is consequently, a rich reddish tinge on the backs of the fronds, and, indeed, in a great measure on both sides of the fronds of *Angulare*. The green

colour of the leaflets in *Angulare* is also in general much lighter—oftentimes, in fact, a yellowish or golden kind of green—than is the case with *Aculeatum*. More than this, the bristles on the points of the leaflets are not so sharp-set or so prominent in *Angulare* as in *Aculeatum*. The fronds of the Soft Prickly Shield Fern are, too, more closely set together around the crown, more regular in their arrangement, and more gracefully and compactly placed shuttlecock fashion. So closely, indeed, are the frond-stems set together, and so densely clothed with rust-coloured scales, that, in well-grown specimens, they form quite a cup or hollow, and give the appearance of a circular wall rising on the crown of the plant, and completely clothed with a beautiful drapery of reddish scales.

Under cultivation the same conditions will apply to *Angulare* as those which apply to *Aculeatum*. The latter, however, appears more hardy and better able to withstand the frosts, doubtless on account of the more evergreen, rigid, and vigorous character of its fronds. Both Ferns are beautiful; but there is a soft beauty and a gracefulness of

aspect about the Soft Prickly Shield Fern scarcely possessed in the same degree by its more robust relative, *Aculeatum*.

3.

THE HOLLY FERN.

Polystichum lonchitis.

PLATE 3, FIG. 3.

DIFFERING in many essential points from the other species of *Polystichum*, the Holly Fern has, nevertheless, a clearly defined relationship to *Aculeatum* and *Angulare*. It is, indeed, a singular-looking yet withal a beautiful Fern; and its leaflets possess a sufficiently near resemblance to the leaves of a holly-bush to warrant the name which it bears. Sometimes this Fern grows to a height of only six inches or so. At other times it may be found exceedingly vigorous, growing as long as eighteen inches, and under such circumstances very stiff and erect in

habit. It is a somewhat rare plant, but is found in certain localities in Scotland—some of the mountainous districts—and in Ireland, being in these countries more plentiful than in England and Wales. In England its distribution is confined to the northern counties.

A tufted root-stock; a short scaly stem; a frond narrowly lanced-shaped, consisting of two rows of wing-shaped serrated leaflets, diminishing in size by gradation towards the tip of the frond. Such is the Holly Fern. Its peculiarity is that it has no branches like the other two species of its kind, *Aculeatum* and *Angulare*; but one simple rachis clothed on each side with a row of spiny leaflets. In fact, it has a sort of general resemblance to a single branch of *Polystichum aculeatum*. One peculiarity about the leaflets of this Fern must be noticed. The upper portion of each one next the rachis projects a little over the leaflet immediately above it. The leaflets are attached to the rachis by a narrow point; but without the intervention of a stalk.

The fronds of the Holly Fern are robust and evergreen in character—dark green in colour—

rigid, and prickly-looking. They withstand the frost, and often remain until the new spring fronds are produced. This species may be grown in the Fern-garden, or in the house; and the soil it needs should be composed of light loam, peat, and sand. It is said to be difficult to cultivate, especially in the west of England; but we have seen it successfully grown there, in the open garden. It is an exceedingly handsome Fern, and is well worthy of the utmost care which can be bestowed upon it.





Chapter VIII.

THE BLADDER FERNS.





1. Brittle Bladder Fern.—2. Alpine Bladder Fern.—3. Mountain Bladder Fern.





CHAPTER VIII.

THE BLADDER FERNS.

PLATE 4.

THREE little Ferns only are comprised in this group:—namely,—1. The Brittle Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*). 2. The Alpine Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris regia*): and 3. The Mountain Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris montana*). The common or popular name given to the delicate and beautiful Ferns included under the genus *Cystopteris*, has been suggested, as in the case of the Shield Ferns, by the shape of the spore-case covers. In this group these covers—the *indusia* as botanists call them—are raised somewhat in the form of hoods or bladders: and hence, as we have seen, the popular designation of the group.

1.

THE BRITTLE BLADDER FERN.

Cystopteris fragilis.

PLATE 4, FIG. 1.

HE Fragile or Brittle Bladder Fern is ordinarily seen about six inches in height; but it sometimes grows to the height of a foot or more. The frond-stem is tender, herbaceous, and very brittle, having just a few light-coloured scales at its base. The fronds grow from a tufted root-stock, and come up in clusters; the crown of the root-stock spreading to admit of this. The shape of the frond is lance-like, slightly smaller at the base than in the centre, and tapering gradually to a point at the top. The lowest pair of branches on the rachis is shorter than the pair immediately above it; but from that pair to the point of the frond the successive pairs gradually diminish in length. The pairs of branches on each side of the frond are not placed exactly opposite one another, but according to a somewhat

irregular arrangement. The branches themselves are distinctly lance-shaped; and on each side, above and below them, is a row of leaflets, egg-shaped in general outline, and notched or saw-edged. On the backs of the fronds the little bladder-like clusters of seeds are very plentiful and frequently become confluent. Although somewhat rare in Ireland—except in two or three localities in that country—this Fern is nevertheless widely distributed throughout the rest of the United Kingdom; being, indeed, in some places very abundant.

The delicate Brittle Bladder Fern is easily grown. Give it leaf-mould, loam, peat, and sand, shade, and an abundance of water, and whether—with such soil and subject to such conditions—you place it in a cool stony nook of your rockery, or in pots, indoors, it will equally thrive. If you grow it in pots, plant it amongst some stones, not forgetting, however, to give it the appropriate soil. The more nearly you can approach, in your treatment of it, its natural conditions of growth, the more certain is your prospect of successfully cultivating it.

2.

THE ALPINE BLADDER FERN.

Cystopteris regia.

PLATE 4, FIG. 2.

 HIS is an exceedingly rare species of the British Ferns. Similar in some respects to the Brittle Bladder Fern, it differs from the latter chiefly in length, being ordinarily smaller, seldom growing to a height of more than ten inches; but sometimes becoming a little taller. It has a short brittle stem, somewhat scaly at the part nearest the ground. In this species the branches of the frond, although similar to those of *Fragilis*, are placed more directly opposite each other. The stipes is slightly shorter than in *Fragilis*: the frond-branches are also slightly shorter, corresponding with the smaller size of the plant, and instead of being ordinarily lance-shaped, the general form of the branches may be called either bluntnish lance-shaped, or egg-shaped. In the same way the leaflets on the branches are also somewhat egg-shaped; but

they are much more deeply cleft or serrated than is the case with the leaflets in *Fragilis*; so deeply cleft, indeed, sometimes, that the leaflets are divided into lobes or divisions.

The Alpine Bladder Fern is an exquisitely beautiful little plant. It will grow under cultivation as readily as *Cystopteris fragilis*, and may be planted either in the open air, on the Fern rockery in a cool shady spot, in pots in the house, or under the protection of a covering of glass. For soil the lightest composition must be made. Peat, silver-sand, light friable loam, and leaf-mould, in equal proportions. If planted in a pot there should be in the bottom of the pot a thick stratum of broken flower-pot or soft broken bricks, together with some pieces of charcoal,—the charcoal being introduced to keep from the roots of the plant the stagnation which might arise from the filtration of the water through the drainage of broken flower-pot or bricks. Like *Cystopteris fragilis*, our little *Cystopteris regia* has a tufted root-stock, from which spring clusters of beautiful, delicate, herbaceous, charmingly green fronds.

3.

THE MOUNTAIN BLADDER FERN.

Cystopteris montana.

PLATE 4, FIG. 3.

ONE of the very rarest of our rarer native species is the Mountain Bladder Fern, found only in one or two localities in the Highlands of Scotland. It has a creeping root, which finds its way underneath the moss and other vegetation, amongst which the charming little plant grows. Its fronds are remarkably distinct from those of the other species of Bladder Ferns which occur in this country. The stipes is often twice the length of the leafy portion of the frond. The entire length of the latter is, however, rarely found to be more than some eight inches. The frond, from the commencement of the rachis, has a very distinct three-branched appearance, from the circumstance of the lowest pair of branches—extending horizontally or obliquely to right and to left—being much larger and longer than the

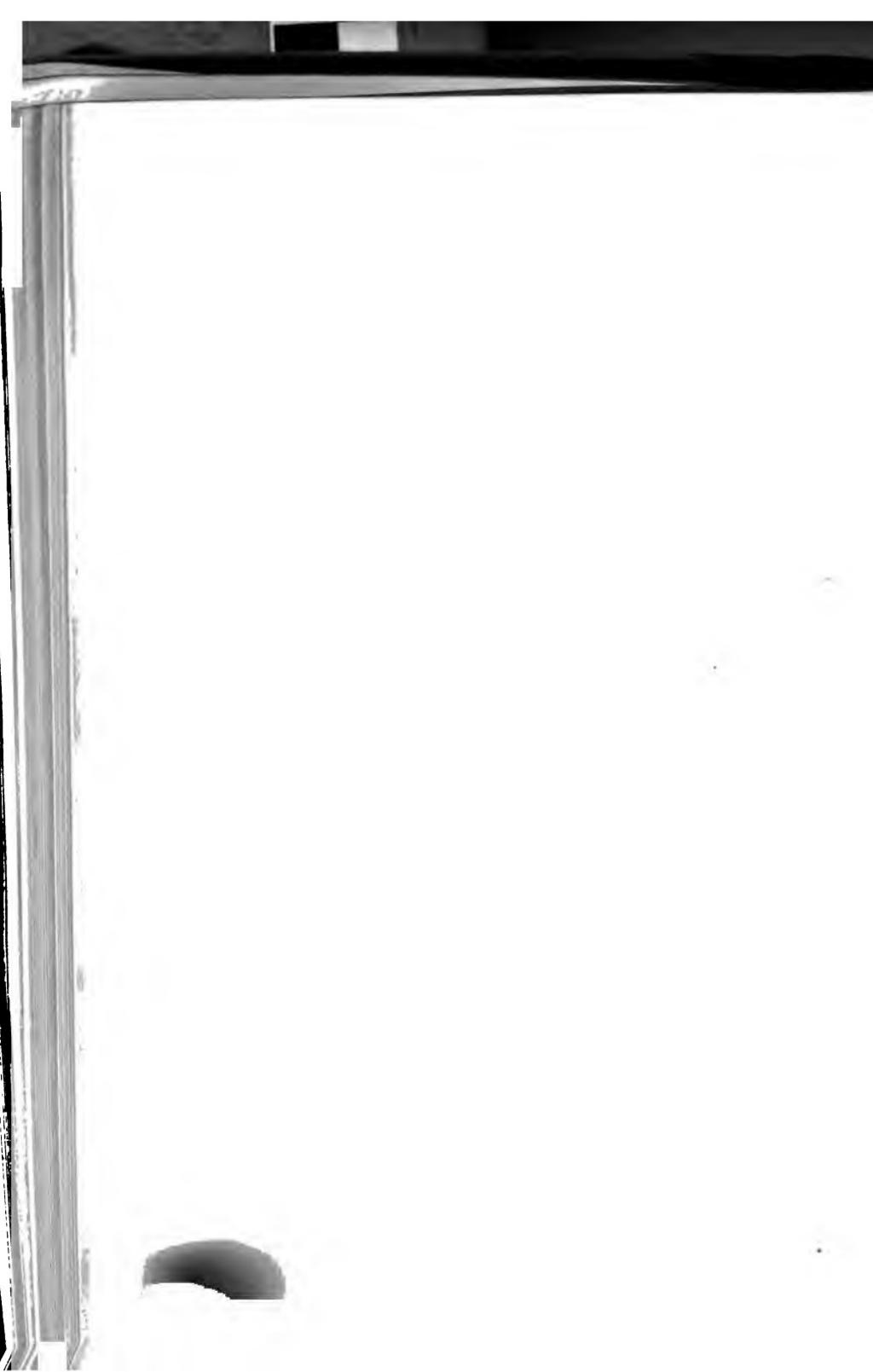
higher ones. These lowest branches are again divided, each having above and below its mid-stem a row of leaflets. But the upper row of leaflets, near the main rachis, are much shorter than the lower row, and are deeply cleft or serrated. The two leaflets of the lower rows nearest the main rachis are so much developed, that at and near their base they are again divided into lobes, which in their turn are serrated. Curiously enough, however, the disproportion between the size of the leaflets on the upper and lower sides diminishes towards the point of the branch, and the process of division into lobes is also reduced gradually, so that near the tips of the branch the opposite leaflets are equal in size, and being then much smaller than those at the base of the branch, are not again divided into lobes, but are simply jagged or serrated at their edges. Leaving now the lowest pair of branches on the frond, and coming to those immediately above them, we find that this pair, besides being much smaller, has not the same disproportion between the upper and lower leaflets, although those of the upper row are somewhat shorter than those of the lower one. On this

second pair of branches the leaflets near the main rachis are more deeply cleft than those away from it towards the point of the branch. The same process of gradual diminution goes on towards the highest point of the frond, branches becoming shorter and less divided until they merge into leaflets, which in their turn become shorter, smaller, and less cleft or serrated, until they merge in the extreme tip of the frond itself. The general shape of the frond, including the whole of its leafy portion, is triangular; each of the lowest pair of branches is also triangular; the other branches are first lance-shaped, and as they merge into leaflets, these become somewhat egg-shaped. The distinct lobes of the leaflets, near the main rachis on the lower part of the first pair of branches, are also somewhat egg-shaped.

The same conditions of soil, moisture, and situation required by *Cystopteris regia* will avail for the successful culture of the Mountain Bladder Fern. Beautiful and delicate in the extreme, it will well repay all the care and attention which may be lavished upon it. If it could be planted near a fountain, where by some arrangement water

could be made to trickle over its roots, or the fountain spray could envelope the whole plant, then the natural conditions under which it grows most luxuriantly would be very nearly supplied, and the growth of this exquisite Fern would be all that the Fern cultivator could wish.





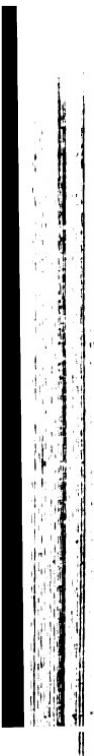


Chapter XX.



THE WOODSIAS.







Chapter XX.



THE WOODSIAS.

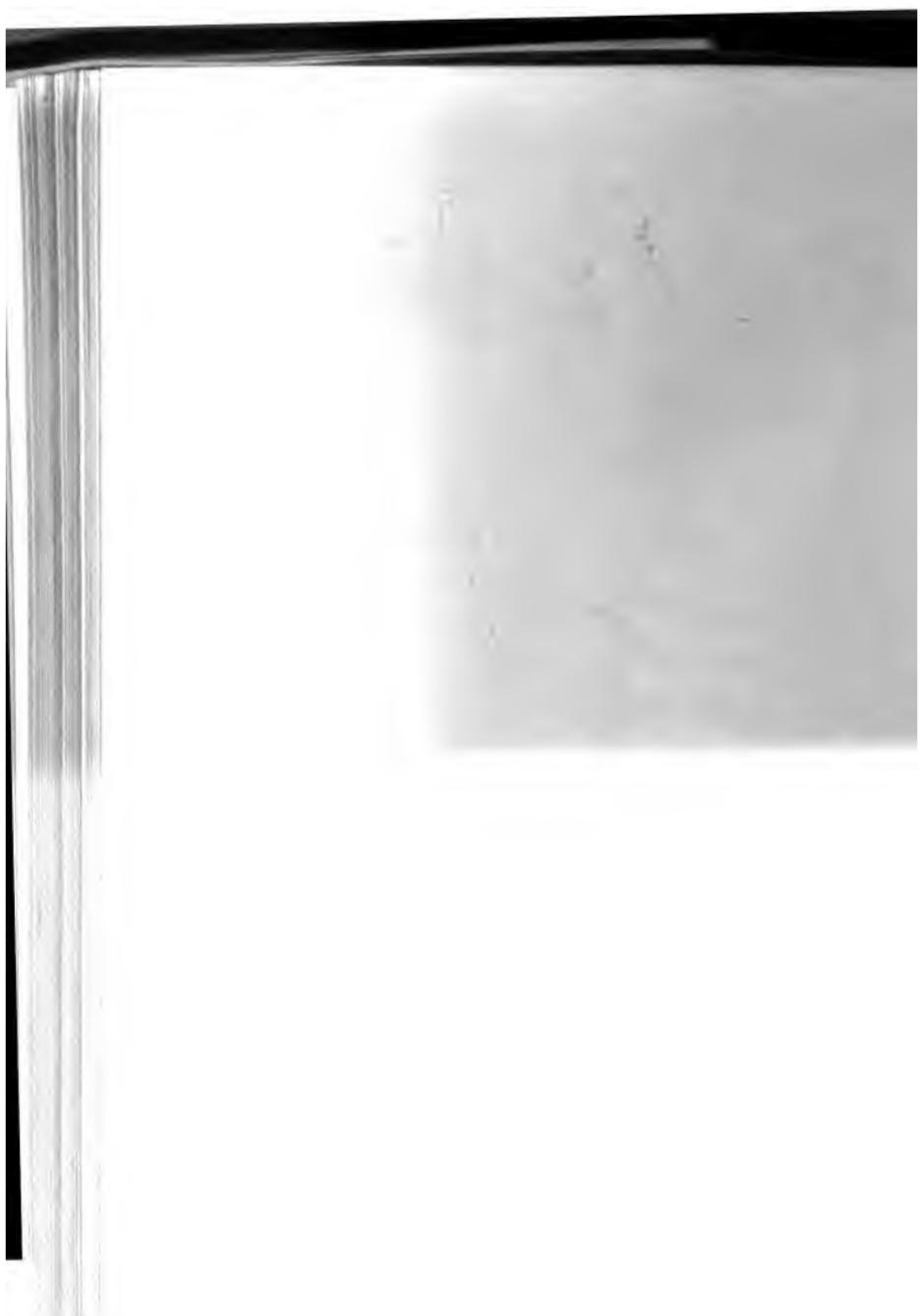


'THE FERN PARADISE.'

THE WOODSIAS.

PLATE 5.







CHAPTER IX.

THE WOODSIAS.

PLATE 5.



HE British Woodsias comprise a small group of two Ferns only. These are—1. The Oblong Woodsia (*Woodsia ilvensis*) : and 2. The Alpine Woodsia (*Woodsia alpina*). The common name of these beautiful little Ferns has no especial significance, being only commemorative of Joseph Woods, a well-known botanist. It has, however, a sylvan ring about it, and is euphonious ; and rare as beautiful, and beautiful as rare, are the Woodsias. Tiny plants are they, seldom reaching a greater length—from crown of root to tip of frond—than four or five inches.

I.

THE OBLONG WOODSIA.

Woodsia ilvensis.

PLATE 5, FIG. 1.



TUFTED caudex, or root-stock, from which grow up in thick clusters the delicate fronds. These have scaly stems, are narrowly oblong, and somewhat blunt-pointed, widest in the centre, and gradually shortening towards the base as well as towards the apex. On each side of the rachis is a row of leaflets, somewhat egg-shaped, attached to the rachis somewhat irregularly; at first in opposite pairs, but ultimately, towards the point of the frond, in alternation. These leaflets are deeply cleft or lobed in the lowest part of the frond, the divisions diminishing in depth as the leaflets, nearing the point of the frond, become smaller and smaller. Finally the leaflets merge in the frond-tip, which is simply notched. The backs of the fronds are clothed to a greater

or less extent with minute scales and shining hairs or bristles. Amongst these hide the spores.

In both of our species of Woodsia the stipes is jointed at a distance of little more than half an inch from the crown of the root-stock. When on the approach of winter the fronds fall off and decay, their separation from the plant takes place, not close to the crown, but at the spot where the joint already mentioned is placed; and as the stems below the joint stand firm, a cluster of little frondless stems remains for some time attached to the crown.

The Oblong Woodsia is only to be found in one or two localities in Scotland, and in the north of England, and in one or two parts of North Wales. No specimen has been seen growing wild anywhere in Ireland.

In pots, in cool nooks of the open-air rockery, or under a covering of glass, this beautiful and delicate little Fern may be grown. Complete shade, moisture pure and percolating, must be supplied. Light, sandy peat and loamy soil must be used, and the Fern planted carefully amongst little blocks of stone.

2.

THE ALPINE WOODSIA.

Woodsia alpina.

PLATE 5, FIG. 2.

ALPINIA is a sort of diminutive likeness of *Ilvensis*. Narrow, blunt-pointed fronds, shorter and narrower than those of *Ilvensis*. From a tufted crown these little fronds are thrown up, jointed just a little more than half an inch from the ground. The leaflets along the rachis are somewhat shorter and blunter than those of *Ilvensis*, are not so much notched, and are placed on each side in alternation. But they get smaller towards the top of the frond, by a somewhat slow process of gradation, finally blending, however, at its extreme point. The scales and shining hairs at the backs of the leaflets are not quite so thickly scattered as in the case of the Oblong Woodsia. But the spore clusters are often crowded.

Both the Oblong and the Alpine Woodsia grow

on damp rocks, oftentimes inaccessible. In cultivation, the conditions under which they grow in a wild state must not be forgotten. They should, therefore, whether planted in the cool open rockery, in a case, or in pots, be planted amongst blocks of stone, as we have recommended in the case of *Ilvensis*.

The Alpine Woodsia is exceedingly rare. It appears to occur in the same districts as those of its Oblong relative. But it has been suggested that this Fern, like many others which are partial to almost inaccessible habitats, may not, perhaps, be so rare as is generally supposed.

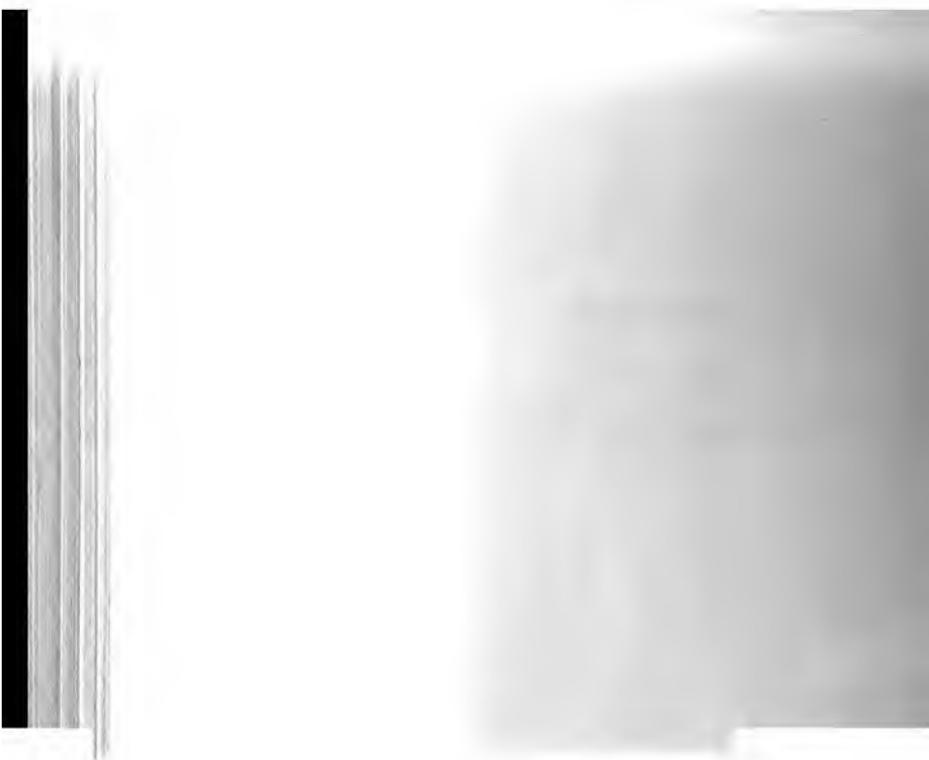






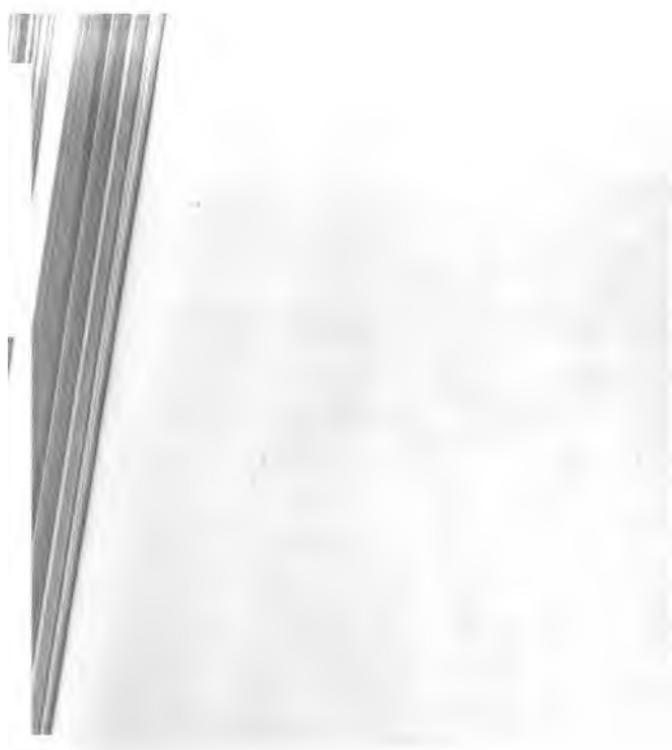
Chapter X.

THE BUCKLER FERNS.





1. Male Fern.—2. Broad Buckler Fern.—3. Hay-scented Buckler Fern.—4. Prickly-toothed Buckler Fern.—5. Mountain Buckler Fern.—6. Marsh Buckler Fern.





CHAPTER X.

THE BUCKLER FERNS.

PLATE 6.

HE Buckler Fern group includes some of the finest of our native species; namely: 1. The Male Fern (*Lastrea filix-mas*). 2. The Broad Buckler Fern (*Lastrea dilatata*). 3. The Hay-scented Buckler Fern (*Lastrea recurva*). 4. The Prickly-toothed Buckler Fern (*Lastrea spinulosa*). 5. The Mountain Buckler Fern (*Lastrea montana*): and 6. The Marsh Buckler Fern (*Lastrea thelypteris*). The common name of Buckler Fern is no doubt somewhat fanciful, having probably been suggested by the peculiar shape of the scale coverings of the little clusters of spore-cases attached to the backs of the fronds.



ONE of the distributed Male Fern, Buckler Fern. The designation from its robust manner of growth dark green fronds has appearance than that of a woods and on hedge-bank, the water's edge,—almost now exposed in dry situation of the sun, and now hid impenetrable shade. *m* average

shuttlecock fashion around its fine, tufted crown, and so neatly and closely arranged as to present inside a circular wall densely clothed with scales, and resembling very much in that respect the appearance presented by the Soft Prickly Shield Fern. But the tips of the fronds of the Male Fern have not the same drooping habit as *Poly-stichum angulare*, being on the contrary thrown up, as it were, defiantly. Perched on the open side of a high embankment, a grand specimen of the Male Fern, fully developed, with all its fronds mature, presents a peculiarly striking appearance.

The frond of the Male Fern is lance-shaped—broadly so—tapering up and down; towards its point, and towards its base. It is, therefore, broadest at its centre. The basal tapering is not carried to a point as at the top of the frond; but merely admits of the lowest leaflets being somewhat shorter than those in the centre. The stem, or stipes, is perhaps about one quarter the length of the leafy portion of the frond, and is covered thickly with chaffy scales. These scales are also carried along the rachis or mid-stem of the frond.



narrow and tapering,
divided into oblong
them—the largest
rachis in the lower part
separate from each other
quite down to the midrib,
others being attached by a
leafy wing, and those
leaflets being almost entire.
lobes are broadest at the
points. There is a smooth
appearance about the upper
the backs of which have a
The spores are produced
leaflets, usually in the upper
and each leaflet is thickly studded
kidney-shaped clusters of them. In the

add to the strikingly ornamental appearance of the frond.

The vigour and hardiness of the Male Fern are so great, that in sheltered situations the fronds will oftentimes withstand the winter, remaining fresh and green throughout, and retaining their verdancy until the fresher green of the new spring fronds diminishes their lustre by comparison.

The root-stock of the Male Fern often becomes very much elongated, and resting horizontally on the hedge-bank or other sloping situation on which it may be placed, sends out its tuft of fronds from one end, whilst the other is plunged in the soil, from whence its matted, wiry, fibrous rootlets gather the essential moisture.

No Fern can be more easily cultivated than *Lastrea filix-mas*. Its hardy character renders it especially suited to be an inhabitant of the open-air rockery, where it will brave the frosts and snows of winter. It can stand sunshine; but, like the more delicate of its kind, it most loves the shade. Peat, rich loam, and sand, with leaf-mould, should compose the soil in which it is grown, whether in the garden or in the house.

THE BRO.

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and becoming shorter and shorter as they near the top of the frond, in which they are finally merged. The lower pairs of branches, besides being larger than those above them, are also broader. The branches are again divided into leaflets, and these in their turn are either again divided or deeply cleft, and the lobes or smaller divisions, whether of branches or leaflets, are serrated. One peculiarity must be noted. The leaflets on the lower side of the mid-stem of the branches are longer than those on the upper side; but this disparity gradually decreases towards the top of the frond. It is, however, remarkably prominent on the lowest pair of branches, and the difference between the upper and lower leaflets is most marked in the case of the four immediately next the rachis on the lowest pair of branches. Even on these branches the difference between upper and lower leaflets gradually decreases towards the point of each branch, near which they are, both above and below, almost the same in size.

On every part of the frond the lobes are curled backwards,—sometimes almost doubled back; and

this arrangement gives a singularly graceful and beautiful appearance to the fronds. The whole plant, too, has a broad, arching, drooping habit, and when it has reached its highest state of development, there is something singularly and strikingly elegant in its appearance.

The Broad Buckler Fern is not, perhaps, quite so plentiful as the more erect and robust-looking Male Fern; but it is very abundant, and is pretty widely distributed throughout Great Britain. It grows in woods, shady lanes, and sheltered hedge-banks, and also on the banks of streams and rivers, sometimes to a height of as much as five feet. Being as hardy as it is elegant, it is admirably adapted for the open rockery, if kept in a cool and shady corner. It should have plenty of room to display the graceful, arching, spreading habit of its fronds. For soil, sandy loam, peat, and leaf-mould. But although it is especially adapted for the garden rockery, it will grow readily indoors, either in the green-house or in pots. Abundant moisture and shade, however, are essential to its successful growth wherever it may be grown.

3.

THE HAY-SCENTED BUCKLER FERN.

Lastrea recurva.

PLATE 6, FIG. 8.



S its name indicates, the peculiar characteristic of this delicate and beautiful Fern, is the exquisite scent which is given forth from its fronds. Abundant in some localities, especially in the west of England and Ireland, it is rare in others. It is somewhat rare in Scotland. In parts of Devonshire it is very plentiful. Yet, sometimes a large district might be searched for miles around without the search resulting in the discovery of a single specimen. It grows in damp woods and on shady hedge-banks. We remember with pleasure an excursion which we took from Totnes, in search of the Hay-scented Fern, under the guidance of Charles Hillman, of Torquay, a Fern Collector of rare experience. The nearest habitat was five miles distant from Totnes, and we wended our way up

hill and down dale, through five miles of ferny lanes, until, arrived at the brow of a hill, we began to descend to the lower ground along a narrow road, shut in by high Fern-covered embankments, which, with the trees which crowned their tops, cast dark shadows on the narrow carriage-way. We were close upon the habitat of the Fern we were seeking; but although carefully searching the hedge-bank as we neared the spot we could not find a stray specimen. All at once, however, our guide stopped, and pointing to the hedge-bank on the right invited us to search. We had arrived within the charmed circle. The bank was literally clothed with splendid specimens of *Lastrea recurva*, their fronds revelling in the twilight of the hedge, and their roots plunged into the rich soft leaf-mould of the hedge.

The inexperienced Fern-hunter is very likely to mistake small plants of the Broad Buckler Fern for the Hay-scented Fern. But although there is a general resemblance between the two, there are peculiarities about the latter which render it easily recognizable. The general form of the frond, the form of the branches, and the peculiar

elongation of the leaflets on the under part of the mid-stem of the lower branches of the frond, are characteristic of both *Dilatata* and *Recurva*. But there is this marked distinction; that, whereas the lobes of the leaflets in *Dilatata* are curled or crisped backwards, as if more completely to shelter or hide the spores, those of *Recurva* are on the contrary bent somewhat in the opposite direction, or forward. The lobes in *Recurva* are, too, of a more delicate texture than those of *Dilatata*, and whilst the colour of the mature fronds of the latter is dark green, those of the former are of a lighter shade, with a kind of light-bluish tinge. In *Recurva*, when the plant is mature in the autumn, the whole under surface of the frond is thickly studded with the seed-cases which contain the spores. But the exquisite hay-scent of *Recurva* at once decides the doubting Fern-hunter. Take a mature or even a faded frond in the hand, and crush it between the fingers, and the delightful odour which will be instantly emitted will quickly decide the species, if it is a frond of *Recurva* that you hold!

The Hay-scented Buckler Fern attains an

average height of from eighteen inches to two feet. Like all the Buckler Ferns it grows readily under cultivation. But it must have abundant moisture and complete shade, and sandy peat, loam, and leaf-mould for soil. Then it may be grown successfully in the open rockery, in the Fern case, or in open pots in the house.

4.

THE RIGID BUCKLER FERN.

Lastrea rigida.

 HIS Fern is local in its distribution ; very rare in Ireland, and not found at all in Scotland or Wales. But in some parts of the north of England, especially in the mountainous limestone districts, it is found in abundance. It appears to prefer a limestone soil : and in cultivation it is beneficial to water it with lime-water. When growing wild it is usually found from one to two feet high. Its fronds are some-

what narrow and triangular, with branches alternately placed on each side of the rachis. The branches are lance-shaped, having on each side, over and under the stem, a row of leaflets, largest next the rachis, and becoming shorter towards the point of the branch. These leaflets are narrow and blunt pointed, each one somewhat deeply notched or toothed, being in this way divided into segments, which are finely saw-edged.

The Rigid Buckler Fern is a very elegant plant, and like the other *Lastreas* admirably adapted for cultivation. In the sandy peat, loam, and leaf-mould used for growing this beautiful Fern, some pieces of limestone should be placed; and it must have an abundance of moisture.

5.

THE PRICKLY-TOOTHED BUCKLER FERN.

Lastrea spinulosa.

PLATE 6, FIG. 4.

 HERE is in this Fern a general resemblance to the Hay-scented Buckler Fern. The fronds grow erect on somewhat thin stems, which in length are about equal to the leafy portion. The general shape of the frond is triangular, the widest part being at the base, where the branches are also broader as well as longer than those higher up; and the same kind of division of the leaflets of the branches is observable as in the Broad Buckler Fern. The broadness of the lowest pair of branches is occasioned by the leaflets below the mid-stems of the branches being considerably longer than those above; and this inequality, as in the case of *Lastrea dilatata*, diminishes towards the point of each branch, and towards the apex of the frond. Indeed, the description of the cutting, indentation, and general

arrangement of the leaflets and lobes, needs to be very similar to that of *Dilatata*, the difference in the case of *Spinulosa* being that the leaflets, instead of being curled back, as in *Dilatata*, are straight. The edges of the lobes, too, are spiny and sharply serrated. The fronds do not attain anything like the same length as those of *Dilatata*. One peculiarity which will be easily noted about *Spinulosa* is, that the tops of the incipient fronds, in making their appearance just above ground, are naked and green in colour, instead of being covered with chaff-coloured scales, as in the case of *Dilatata*.

The Prickly-toothed Buckler Fern grows in boggy situations, delighting in an atmosphere of moisture, and in a saturated soil. We found it in Devonshire, in a bog which lay under a wood at the bottom of a hill. There it was growing at the feet of the mounds of moss surmounting the roots of the sedge-grasses.

In cultivation it must have incessant moisture, especially at its roots, where it should be sodden. Peat and leaf-mould should compose the soil—peat preponderating. It is a really beautiful Fern,

and will thrive in the open rockery, in the greenhouse, or indoors, if grown under the conditions which have been described.

6.

THE MOUNTAIN BUCKLER FERN.

Lastrea montana.

PLATE 6, FIG. 5.

WO peculiarities, strongly marked, distinguish this beautiful and symmetrically-formed species from the rest of the group amongst which it is ranked. Ordinarily, when Ferns are bruised in the hand, a strong starchy odour is emitted. It has been already mentioned, however, that in the case of the Hay-scented Buckler Fern, there is given out when the fronds are bruised, an exquisite scent of hay. When the Mountain Buckler Fern is crushed or rubbed, a very strong balsamic odour is emitted; and this is a characteristic which renders it easily

recognizable. There is further an unmistakable mark of recognition in the form of its fronds. About these there is a sort of general resemblance to the Male Fern, except in one particular. In the Male Fern the frond tapers to a point upwards; but not in the opposite direction, although the branches at the base of the frond are usually a little shorter than those in the centre. But the branches of the frond in the Mountain Buckler Fern taper downwards towards the base, almost as much as they taper upwards; the branches in the lowest part being nothing more than the tiniest leafy excrescences on each side of the rachis. This continuation of the leafy portion of the frond downwards necessarily leaves but a very short stipe to the Mountain Buckler Fern; and this short stipe is covered with golden-coloured scales. On the rachis of the frond in this Fern, the branches are placed on each side in pairs. Each branch has a row of lobes on its upper and under side, clearly divided from each other, but not divided quite down to the mid-stem of the branch. The branches, which are narrowly lance-shaped, have thus the appearance of being very deeply notched

or toothed—the points of the lobes being blunish or rounded—and their bases being run together give the appearance of a leafy wing on each side of the mid-stem of the branch. Towards the point of the frond the branches diminish in length, and become less in breadth, the lobes becoming gradually less and less deeply cut in, until they are finally mere serratures. These, in turn, disappear as the branches merge in the point of the frond, which then itself becomes notched, finally ending in a point. A perfectly grown specimen of the Mountain Buckler Fern has an extremely elegant aspect. It is—although in some of its features like the Male Fern—more delicate in its general appearance than that species: there is a more delicate tint of a lighter, more golden green about its fronds, and the more regular arrangement of its branches gives to it greater symmetry, grace and beauty.

The Mountain Buckler Fern, as its name indicates, is found—sometimes in great abundance—chiefly in mountainous districts; sometimes in woods, where it grows in a state of great luxuriance; and sometimes fringing the banks of

mountain streams. In the north, and in some other parts of Scotland, it often densely clothes the mountain-sides. It has a wide distribution throughout England, Wales, and Scotland; being, however, a species of some rarity in Ireland. Peaty soil will suit it well, mixed with a small proportion of sand and leaf-mould: and it may be grown in the Fern-garden, or in the house; but wherever it is planted it must have shade and abundant moisture.

7.

THE MARSH BUCKLER FERN.

Lastrea thelypteris.

PLATE 6, FIG. 6.

 THE most delicate in texture and fragile in habit of all the Buckler Ferns is *Lastrea thelypteris*. As its common name indicates it grows in marshes, preferring those which are exceedingly boggy and wet, especially when the bog is immersed in the deepest

shade. Ordinarily it grows to a height of a little more than a foot, but occasionally it grows to more than double this height. The fronds are of two kinds—barren and fruitful, the fertile ones being taller than the others. The stem of the barren frond is long, thin, green in colour, and exceedingly fragile. The leafy portion is lance-shaped. The rachis is thin, green, and fragile like the stipes, and on each side of it at intervals,—sometimes opposite in pairs, and sometimes placed irregularly—are the branches, narrow and lance-shaped, but usually somewhat blunt-pointed. These branches are again divided—not quite down to their mid-stems, but almost so—into oblong blunt-pointed lobes or leaflets. The divisions between the lobes are very regular and symmetrical, and go down so deeply between the lobes as to leave only a narrow leafy wing or expansion along the upper and under parts of the mid-stems.

About the entire aspect of the Marsh Buckler Fern there is something exceedingly delicate and fragile, and the colour is a most exquisite light shade of green. We shall not easily forget our first adventure in search of the Marsh Fern. We

had arranged to meet Charles Hillman, already alluded to, at Newton Abbott, whence he was to pilot us to the Decoy Bog, in the vicinity of that town. Unfortunately when we arrived at the Newton Abbott station the rain began to pour. But we had set our minds on *Thelypteris*, and, nothing daunted, we started for the Decoy Bog. The bog lies under a wood at the foot of a furze and Bracken-covered slope. Arrived at the top of the slope we had to wade through the tall and dripping Bracken breast high, pushing the Ferns aside with one hand, and holding our umbrellas in the other. We soon reached the bog, but there our difficulties had only commenced. Interspersed throughout the extent of the bog, which lay under the shadow of the wood which covered it, were some moss-covered mounds, chiefly occurring at the roots or over the stumps of trees. It was necessary to step with the utmost caution from moss-covered mound to moss-covered mound, holding on, as we did so, to the trees; otherwise, we should have been precipitated into the bog and should have sunk we know not where. Wading into this wooded morass, we at length came to a

spot where the substance of the bog was more than usually liquid. Here we found *Thelypteris* growing in great abundance, the creeping rhizomas immersed in the black bog-water, above which the delicate light-green fronds were beautifully waving. The scene at this spot was singularly wild and beautiful. Above us, the leafy canopy of the wood; beneath, the dark bog, its surface exquisitely diversified by the delightful fronds of *Thelypteris*; around on mossy clumps, great masses of sedge-grass, charmingly green in colour, and picturesquely dotted about. From out the mossy mounds peeped pretty specimens of *Blechnum spirant*; and, scattered here and there, were some plants of the rarer *Lastrea spinulosa*.

The Marsh Buckler Fern has a thin, but extensively creeping rhizoma, from all parts of which spring the fronds. The rhizomas rejoice in the almost liquid peaty soil of the bog, the soft pulpy nature of which encourages the travelling propensities of the roots. Few Ferns like to be sodden in this manner at their roots like *Thelypteris*. In cultivation the nearest approach to the natural conditions which have been described must be

attempted. If planted in the rockery the lowest tier should be appropriated for its roots, which, when practicable, may be kept immersed in water or perpetually soddened peat soil. If it be kept indoors in pots, these must stand in pans of water, and under such conditions this beautiful Fern may be successfully grown.





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Chapter XI.

THE SPLEENWORTS.





1. Forked Spleenwort.—2. Alternate Spleenwort.—3. Rue-leaved Spleenwort.—4. Black Maidenhair Spleenwort.—5. Lanceolate Spleenwort.—6. Rock Spleenwort.—7. Green Spleenwort.—8. Common Maidenhair Spleenwort.—9. Sea Spleenwort.—10. Scaly Spleenwort.





CHAPTER XI.

THE SPLEENWORTS.

PLATE 7.

THE Spleenworts form a charming group, many of them being very small: but all are evergreen. They all delight to grow in rocky or stony crevices, sometimes — on walls — disporting themselves in the sunshine, but always preferring shade and moisture for their fibrous rootlets. The little waving tufts of the smaller species conspicuously ornament the rocks or walls on which they grow, whilst the larger kinds wear their beautiful fronds with a nobler grace. The common or popular name was given to this group of Ferns on account of an ancient belief in their

b b

When growing wild on rocks the Forked Spleenwort becomes densely tufted, and spreads into mass of crowns, which throw up a little forest of fronds. In cultivating this Fern, sandy peat, leaf mould, and old fragments of mortar should constitute the soil. With this should be interspersed pieces of freestone or sandstone, and the roots should be planted between fragments of stone so as to imitate, as nearly as possible, the conditions under which it is found growing on its native rocks.

2.

THE ALTERNATE SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium germanicum.

PLATE 7, FIG. 2.

 RARE and tiny Fern is the Alternate Spleenwort; even rarer than the one last described. Like the Spleenworts in general, it grows in rocky clefts, but has only been found in a few localities in England

Wales, and Scotland. It does not grow in Ireland. From the crown of its tufted root-stock spring up a mass of little fronds, which seldom grow to a height of more than six inches, though usually they are not so long. The leafy portion of the frond consists of a mid-stem or rachis, on each side of which, placed alternately, are a number of wedge-shaped leaflets, connected with the rachis at their narrowest part, and being consequently broadest at their tops. The tops are irregularly cleft or toothed, presenting a series of sharp points. The frond usually ends in a leaflet larger than those which are placed alternately along the rachis ; but this final leaflet is, like the others, sharply notched or toothed.

The same method of cultivation recommended for the Forked Spleenwort will suit its near relative *Asplenium germanicum*, namely, sandy peat and leaf-mould for soil, and an arrangement of little pieces of sandstone or freestone in the pot, or in the cleft of the rockery where it is grown.

3.

THE RUE-LEAVED SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium ruta-muraria.

PLATE 7, FIG. 3.



F all our native Ferns the Rue-leaved Spleenwort or Wall Rue is, perhaps, the most unpretending in appearance. Yet it is a most interesting little Fern, and will well repay study and care. It is very diminutive, sometimes only growing to a height of about one inch, but when under very favourable conditions, in a wild state, it will reach a length of several inches. It is widely distributed, loving to fasten itself on old walls, rocks, or the sides of bridges of all kinds, spanning water. Often it is found growing on church walls and the walls of dwelling-houses. It is, indeed, a familiar little Fern, and is frequently seen flourishing in the midst of towns, seeming, indeed, to love the society of man. But the secret of its preference for buildings of various kinds is its fondness for old mortar. When growing on

walls the finest specimens are always those which are found at the top of the walls, just beneath the coping-stone or crowning bricks, which serve as a protection for the crown of the Wall Rue. Between the bricks of walls and in the crevices of rocks the little Fern inserts its wiry fibrous rootlets, which suck in the moisture pent by the stony covering, and revel in the combination of old mortar and deposits of leaf-mould formed by dropping leaves. The Wall Rue prefers to grow—root-stock, crown, and rootlets,—horizontally, a position rendered necessary by the habit of the little plant in growing between the mortar lines of walls. From its tufted crown the tiny fronds shoot out in dense clusters. Stem and leafy part are usually about equal in length. The tiny branches of the frond are placed alternately on each side of the rachis, each branch being again divided into little diamond-shaped lobes. These lobes are thick and leathery in texture and of a dark, shining green colour. When the spores ripen the clusters of spore-cases usually become confluent, so that in the autumn the backs of the leaflets are thickly covered with rich brown masses of seed. Evergreen in

habit, the fronds of this little Fern endure through the winter.

Some difficulty is experienced by amateur Fern growers in the cultivation of the Wall Rue, a difficulty which, it is to be feared, arises chiefly from want of care in sufficiently studying the natural conditions under which it thrives. Too frequently the Fern is not properly transplanted. Perhaps only a third of its little fibrous rootlets are secured when it is taken from its natural habitat. In such a case failure in growing it is almost inevitable. It is often very difficult to transplant it without doing injury to crown or root-stock, and, indeed, it is generally impossible to obtain it entire and uninjured without removing the stones amongst which it is growing. But this difficulty overcome, and the tiny plant secured intact, it will be generally found comparatively easy of cultivation. It should be planted between fragments of stone in such a manner as to imitate, as nearly as possible, its natural conditions; and for soil it must have sandy leaf-mould and old pieces of mortar.



5.

THE BLACK MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium adiantum-nigrum.

PLATE 7, FIG. 4.

HE Black Maidenhair is, perhaps, the most elegant of the Spleenworts, chiefly on account of the elaborate and beautiful manner in which its fronds are divided. It grows from a very tufted root-stock, and throws up thick clusters of fronds, which vary considerably in height. Sometimes, when growing on walls in somewhat dry and exposed situations, it may be found no more than an inch or at most two or three inches high. But when it is in situations more congenial to it, and under conditions such as will be presently described, it attains a height of from eighteen inches to two feet, and possesses extreme elegance. The young fronds and their stems are, when first starting from the root-stock, ordinarily light-green in colour. But, as they attain maturity, they become

—the latter a dark rich purple, and the former—the leafy part—a dark shining green. In luxuriant specimens the stem of the frond is as long as,—often longer than—its other part. But in small specimens found growing on walls the stem is usually much shorter than the rest of the frond. The latter, in its leafy part, is triangular in shape; and alternately placed on opposite sides of its rachis or mid-rib are a number of triangular-shaped branches, gradually, however, as they diminish in size and length towards the point of the frond, becoming less and less distinctly triangular, until the branches near the extreme point of the top are mere leaflets, bluntly club-shaped and indented, and finally merging in the tip of the frond. The lowest branches on each side of the frond, being distinctly triangular, are again divided into triangular-shaped leaflets, which follow the same arrangement towards the point of the branch, as the branches follow, as already described, towards the point of the frond. The triangular-shaped leaflets at the base of the lower branches of the frond are, in luxuriant specimens of the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort, again

divided into lobes—at their lower extremity these ultimate divisions being beautifully notched or serrated. Depending on the situation in which it grows, the fronds of the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort are either very thick, rigid, and leathery in texture, or of a softer and more drooping habit. The plant is very decidedly evergreen, its fronds, springing up in May or June, continuing to grow until September or October, and from that time, when it has reached its maturity, lasting until the ensuing spring. When in its perfectly mature state, in the autumn, the spores, which have clustered at the back of its fronds, become confluent and densely cover the whole under surface of the leaflets. Being then of a rich dark brown colour, they finely contrast with the dark shining green of the plant, and strikingly add to its handsome appearance.

The Black Maidenhair Spleenwort is widely distributed over the United Kingdom. It occurs plentifully on walls, old ruins, and river bridges, growing, like the Wall Rue, in the interstices between the stones. It also grows on old stony hedge-banks, and it is in such situations, when

favoured by a rich soil of leaf-mould which may have collected in the crevices formed by the loosely arranged stones, and when sheltered by overhanging bushes, that it attains its most luxuriant growth. We have often found it growing on the soft soil of the hedge-bank. But as it is an essentially rock-loving Fern, it loves best to grow on such hedge-banks as we have described.

Asplenium adiantum-nigrum is a beautiful Fern for the rockery, but must be planted in a shady, sheltered corner amongst stones, in a soil composed of rich sandy loam and leaf-mould. It will grow readily in pots, but must be planted amongst the stones in which it delights.

5.

THE LANCEOLATE SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium lanceolatum.

PLATE 7, FIG. 5.

HERE is so much similarity between the Lanceolate and the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort, that Fern-hunters are in danger oftentimes of mistaking the one for the other. But there is one mark by which the two Ferns can be unmistakably distinguished from each other. In the Black Maidenhair the frond is broadest at its base, and tapers upwards gradually to its point; it is, in fact, distinctly triangular. In *Lanceolatum*, on the contrary, the frond is broadest about the centre of its leafy part; and from thence it tapers in both directions to its tip and to its base. In other respects the description of the fronds of *Adiantum nigrum* will very nearly apply to those of *Lanceolatum*, with this general difference, that the widest branches of the fronds of *Lanceolatum* are not so broad and not

so much divided as the widest branches of the fronds of *Adiantum-nigrum*, which are, as already stated, the lowest branches in the frond. Another mark of recognition in *Lanceolatum* is the peculiar arrangement of the cases containing the ripened spores. In *Adiantum-nigrum* these are at first arranged in lines at the backs of the fronds; then they become confluent, and often densely crowd the entire under surface of the leaflets. In *Lanceolatum* they are ordinarily arranged in little round bulged clusters, which are distinct from each other.

The Black Maidenhair Spleenwort is widely distributed throughout the United Kingdom. But *Lanceolatum* is much rarer, and is confined in its range to the south and west of England, to South Wales, to the south of Ireland, and to the Channel Islands. In the Channel Islands it grows very luxuriantly. It varies in size, from tiny plants of some six inches in length to luxuriant specimens of a foot and eighteen inches long. Another peculiarity of *Lanceolatum* is that it prefers the sea-coast, and is often found on rocks in company with the Sea Spleenwort. In the same

company it is also often found growing luxuriantly in dripping sea-caves.

In the open-air fernery the Lanceolate Spleenwort requires peculiar care. It does not appear to habituate itself so readily to artificial conditions of existence as the Black Maidenhair; oftentimes, doubtless, the fault may lie with the Fern-hunter, who perhaps has not used sufficient care in removing *Lanceolatum* from its native habitats. It often grows so firmly imbedded in rocky clefts that its eradication in an uninjured state is a matter of difficulty. But when this is properly accomplished, and the plant is secured with its crown uninjured, and its fibrous rootlets entire, careful cultivation will be rewarded by success. If planted in the open rockery, or indoors in pots, the soil should be composed of silver-sand, or light sandy loam and leaf-mould, mixed together in about equal proportions; and to this compost should be added some small pieces of sandstone.

Under a covering of glass, however, *Lanceolatum* is thoroughly at home; for such a method of cultivation appears more nearly to supply the natural conditions under which this beautiful Fern grows

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THE ROCK SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium fontanum.

PLATE 7, FIG. 6.



ONE of the most rare of our rarer species of British Ferns is the Rock Spleenwort; so rare, indeed, that some doubts as to its actual identity with the supposed specimens of it discovered in these islands have been raised. But these doubts will probably be dispelled by the evidence which has been produced, as to the discovery of this species—evidence making it pretty clear that its inclusion amongst British plants can be justified. In two or three places in England, in one locality in Wales, in one in Scotland, and in one in Ireland, *Asplenium fontanum* has—according to tolerably trustworthy authority—been found. It grows amidst sheltered inland rocks, and in sea caves, and possibly may not be so rare as is generally supposed, though certainly, if it be more plentiful than Fern collec-

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The present specimen may appropriately be likened to specimens of *Asplenium* which are of an average length of twelve inches, bright green in color. They have short, dark, petioles, the portions being narrow towards their bases as well as the branches of the frond. Along on each side of the rachis are alternately-placed lobes, which are deeply incised, giving a beautiful appearance to the lobes.

Under green-house culture this beautiful little Fern attains a length of twelve inches.

charming little plant, having one of the freshest and most delightful of the hues of fresh and delightful green.

7.

THE GREEN SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium viride.

PLATE 7, FIG. 7.



FERN of the rocky moorland and the mountain stream; not rare, but local in its distribution. It grows in the moist interstices which lie between the stony masses. But it mostly loves a rocky home in immediate contiguity to the soft vapour of the wild cascade. It delights to grow in the tiny trickle caused by percolating water. Little wiry fibrous rootlets, that plunge within the hearts of rocks in search of the soft veins of leaf-mould; a black, tufted root-stock, from which start the lovely fronds; a short stipes, purple at its base,

or it, placing in size as each root-stock in thick clusters, so the plant presents a The fronds grow to a certain degree depending on the nature of the soil it grows. Sometimes they are one inch or two in height; six, occasionally as much.

Delighting as it does in the sun, it should be planted in conditions which it requires in the rockery or in pots. A covering of glass it will bear, there it can most

8.

THE COMMON MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium trichomanes.

PLATE 7, FIG. 8.



HIS Fern and the Green Spleenwort are very nearly related indeed; the great distinction being that *Viride*, as its name seems to imply, has nearly the whole of its stipes and the whole of its rachis of a bright green, whilst *Trichomanes*, when mature, has both the stipes and rachis on its fronds of a dark, shining, purple colour, approaching to black. The Common Maidenhair Spleenwort is, too, as its name indicates, far more plentiful, and far more widely distributed throughout the United Kingdom, than its half-sister *Viride*. It is, too, hardier than the latter, and easier of cultivation. The same description, with the exceptions which have been pointed out, will apply in the case of both Ferns: black, tufted root-stocks; wiry,

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you gaze intently into the stream, your cheeks are fanned by the brisk moorland breeze, which comes fresh laden with the sweet perfumes of wild flowers. But the breeze has stirred the tiny life which clings to the stony sides of the bridge; and your eyes are suddenly rivetted by waving tufts of purple and green—a mimic forest of Fern-fronds clothing the arches of stone and mortar. Examine the exquisite arrangements of these beautiful fronds,—green gems on stalks like maiden's hair. O bountiful Creator, to spread out such rich treasures as these! to make the dry, hard stones live with their charming dress of glorious green!

Thousands of sights like these may be seen in the wild, rocky moorlands, on bridges which span the moorland streams. But much as it loves the wild home of Nature, and the damp rock in the moorland valley, the beautiful fronds of the Common Maidenhair Spleenwort may be seen even in the heart of towns,—for it will grow on houses and garden walls. Though a rock-loving Fern, it will also oftentimes grow with great luxuriance on the soft soil of a sloping hedge-bank.

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influence of the sea air. The true habitat of the Sea Spleenwort is the open sea coast; sometimes on the outside face of the rocks, and sometimes within shadowy caverns. It not only grows in crevices in the rock, but on the rock itself, into which it insinuates its roots. Sometimes it grows on the roofs and at the sides of dripping caverns; and in such situations it will often spread its roots like a web over the damp, stony surfaces.

Its fronds are leathery in texture; and of so bright, fresh, and shining a green colour, that it is positively refreshing to look upon them. Average specimens are six or eight inches long; but in dripping sea caves they sometimes hang pendant from the roofs, and reach a length of as much as eighteen inches. The shape of the frond of the Sea Spleenwort is narrowly oblong, broadest about the centre, narrowing slightly towards the base, tapering upwards, and blunt-pointed. On each side of the rachis is a simple row of leaflets. These are arranged in pairs near the bottom of the frond, but become alternated towards the top. Immediately contiguous to, and



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upon a number of tufts of *Asplenium marinum*. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to get them out intact. The roots were positively imbedded in the solid rock; and it was only by dint of persevering labour with a chisel that we at length succeeded, by chipping away the surrounding rock, in getting out our plants entire. We carefully preserved our specimens; and we have them now, green and vigorous, in our glass case.

The Sea Spleenwort will rarely be found to grow, it is said, on the open rockery, away from the sea, as it needs the sea air. But in a glass case it will grow luxuriantly. It should be planted between fragments of rock—red sand-stone if possible—in soil composed of sandy leaf-mould and peat. It loves warmth and excessive moisture; and in the house these conditions are supplied if it be kept under a covering of glass. We have adopted the plan of devoting a large ornamental Fern-pan to our specimens, filling up with the necessary soil upon a layer of broken flower-pot and charcoal. On the top of the soil are large pieces of brick and stone, and between these our Ferns are planted. The whole is

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THE SCALY

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PLATE 7, F



loves to grow on rocks and walls, even preferring the latter, and oftentimes growing abundantly within town limits, on barn and garden walls, and even on house walls. Average specimens are about three or four inches in length ; but, under favourable conditions, they may attain a length of six, seven, eight, or more inches. They are believed to have an especial fondness for old mortar. Hence the reason why they are so frequently found on old walls.

The frond of the Scaly Spleenwort has a short stipes, scale-covered ; and its upper portion consists of one elongated, deeply and widely scalloped leaf ; or, perhaps, to make the explanation clearer, it would be desirable to liken the frond of the Scale Fern to a coarse, double-edged saw ; but what would correspond to the teeth of the saw are blunt-pointed lobes. The frond is widest at its centre, and tapers at each end. It has a thick midrib or rachis. What constitutes the peculiar elegance of the Scale Fern is the contrast presented by the two sides of the frond. Its upper surface is of a rich bluish-green, soft and velvety to the touch ; its under surface is

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countering anything at all like our descriptions of *Ceterach*. Presently, however, the boundary wall was cast into deeper shadow by the high and overlapping branches of the trees in the wood; and continuing our search along the inner side of the wall, we at length found several fine plants of the Scale Fern revelling in the old mortar and leaf-mould, in a deep shady cleft formed by the pointed coping-stones. There could be no mistaking the strongly-marked characteristics of *Ceterach*—the thick, green velvety texture of the frond on one side, and the dense carpeting of rich reddish-brown scales on the under surface.

The finest specimens of the beautiful Scale Fern which we have ever encountered, we found on the top of a very high wall which skirted another wood in the neighbourhood of Totnes. The large stones at the top of the wall had become loose with time, and the perpetual droppings of leaves during many years from the trees which overhung it, had accumulated a rich deposit of leaf-mould between the loosened stones. Immediately underneath the crowning stones we found the largest specimens of *Ceterach*, with fronds over seven inches long,

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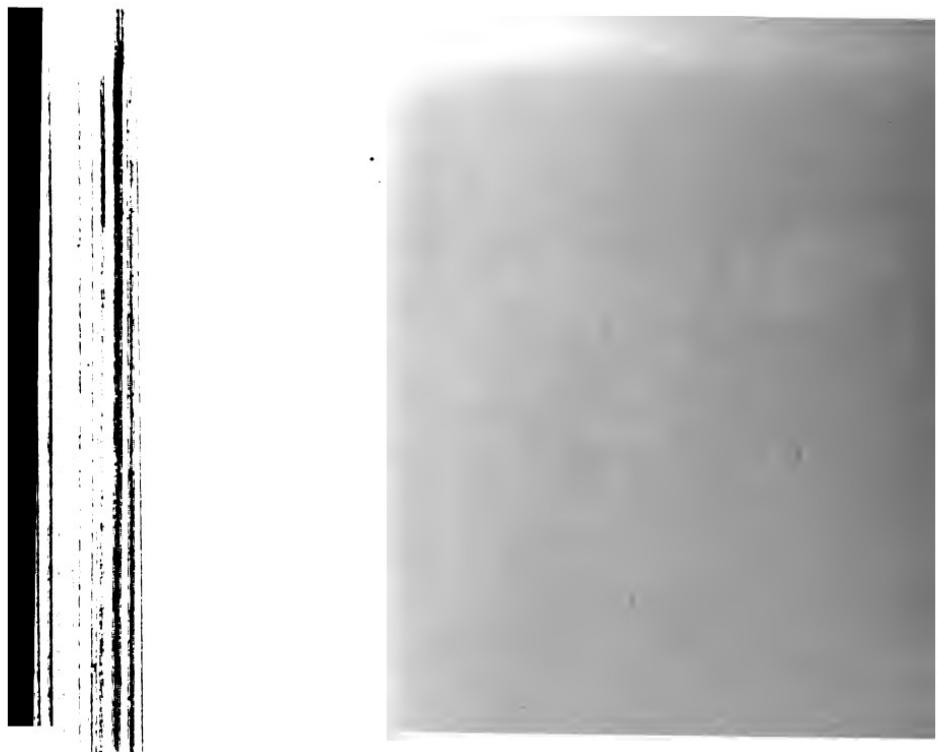




Chapter III.

THE FILMY FERNS.

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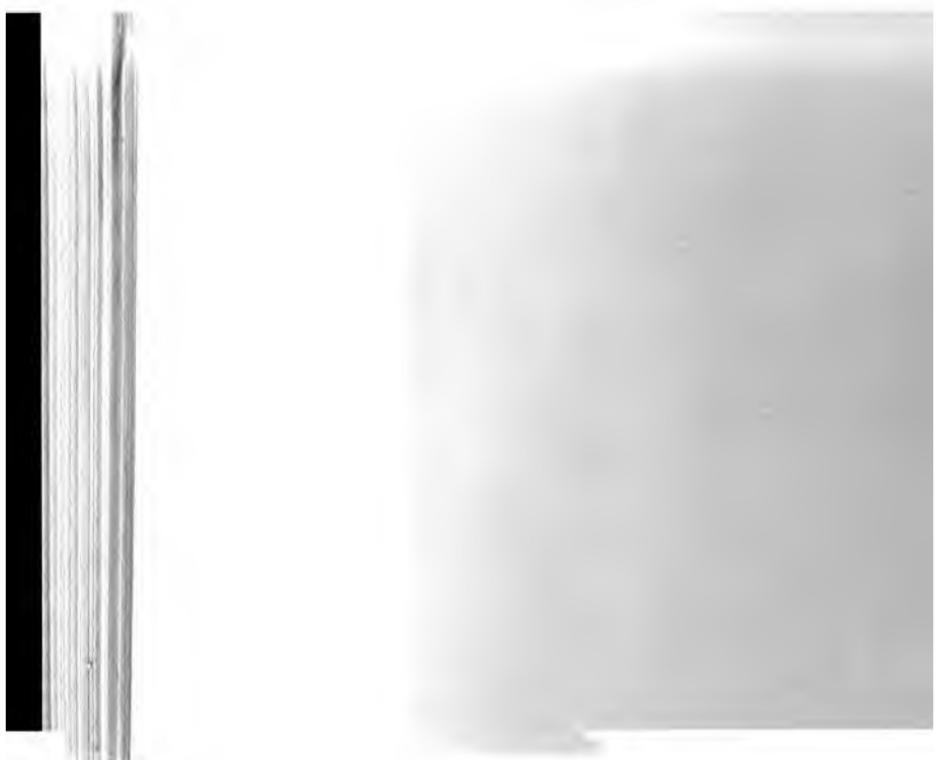
"THE FERN PARADISE."

THE FILMY FERNS.

PLATE 8.



1. Tunbridge Filmy Fern.—2. One-sided Filmy Fern.





CHAPTER XII.

THE FILMY FERNS.

PLATE 8.

THE Filmy Ferns form a sort of connecting link between Ferns and mosses. They are the tiniest of all the British Ferns, forming little tufts sometimes only one inch in length; but sometimes growing to a length of six inches. Their semi-pellucid and filmy nature is sufficiently expressed in the common name given to them. The British group of these pretty little Ferns is a tiny one, including only two species, namely;—1. The Tunbridge Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*), and 2. The One-sided Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum unilaterale*).

1.

THE TUNBRIDGE FILMY FERN.

Hymenophyllum tunbridgense,

PLATE 8, FIG. 1.

HE Tunbridge Filmy Fern—so called because it was first noticed in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells—is a tiny moss-like plant frequently found growing on rocks and boulders in the immediate vicinity of streams of water. The filmy, pellucid texture of the fronds would shrivel up, were the plant exposed to dry, hot air. It can only therefore exist in a constant atmosphere of moisture, such as is to be found where water is continually present. It delights in the spray of waterfalls, or to be perched on the damp rocks round which the mountain streams rush and roar. In such situations it has a wide distribution throughout the United Kingdom. The fronds grow from little black, wire-like rhizomas, which often become densely interlaced with the mosses which grow on boulder-tops in mid-stream, or wherever perpetual moisture makes moss life predominant.

They have short wire-like stems, and the leafy or filmy portion consists of a series of branched veins arranged alternately on each side of the rachis. The primary veins are divided into veinlets, which are usually arranged in pairs on each side of the primary veins. Each vein, whether primary or secondary, is bordered by a narrow, filmy, leafy wing. The seeds, when they are formed, are placed in little cup-shaped receptacles in the angles made by the rachis and the primary branches of the frond. The general outline of the latter is somewhat egg-shaped. The leafy filaments are of a dull, brownish-green colour, and semi-transparent.

2.

THE ONE-SIDED FILMY FERN.

Hymenophyllum unilaterale.

PLATE 8, FIG. 2.



HE two Filmy Ferns resemble each other closely in many important respects. But *Unilaterale* is chiefly distinguished from *Tunbridgense* by having the leafy filaments on the primary branches of the fronds produced on the upper surface only of the branches, instead of on both sides, above and beneath, which is the case in the Tunbridge Filmy Fern. In *Unilaterale* as in *Tunbrigense*, what corresponds in ordinary Ferns to the leaflets of the fronds are branched veins, with filmy, semi-transparent, wing-like borders. The distinction between the two Ferns is somewhat slight. But both are found growing under the same conditions, often in company, their thin wire-like rhizomas densely interlacing with each other, and with the roots of the mosses which

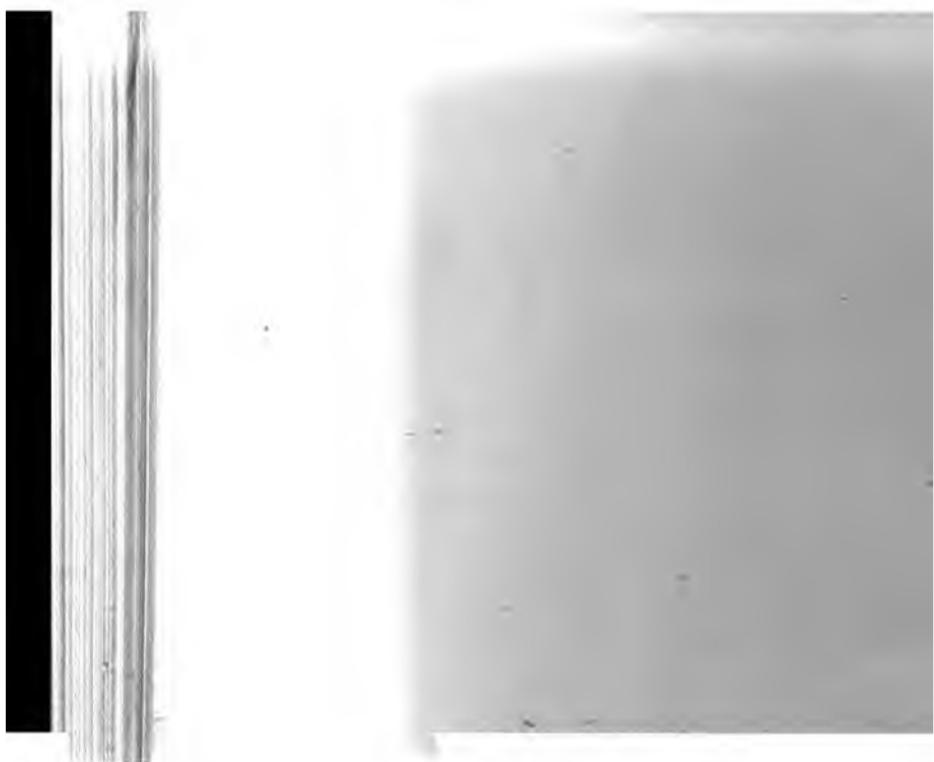
cover the moist rocky surfaces of the habitats of the two British species of *Hymenophyllums*.

When the natural conditions under which the Filmy Ferns grow can be imitated in the Fern garden, then these beautiful little pellucid-leaved plants will thrive luxuriantly. The natural conditions can be imitated perfectly under a covering of glass, which will secure the object of keeping an atmosphere of perpetual moisture around the rhizomas and fronds. The soil should be peat and silver sand, and on this compost should be arranged little blocks of stone, between which the roots should be placed. The whole should be saturated with water, and then covered with the glass shade. Here the Filmy Ferns will grow luxuriantly, and will thus, in the warm humidity of their adopted home, exhibit the freshness which they can only otherwise exhibit in their rocky habitats in the misty atmosphere and within sound of the thunders of the moorland streams.





L'ENVOI.





L'ENVOI.

HE Author cannot take leave of his readers without expressing the earnest hope that some pleasure and some profit may have been derived by those who have closely followed him through his 'Fern Paradise.' To him, at least, the work of writing these pages has been truly a labour of love: for it has called up vividly before his mind's eye delightful scenes which he has with, he fears, but imperfect success, attempted to describe. But had not the task been pleasant in itself, it would have been rendered enjoyable by a consciousness of the importance of the object for which it was undertaken.

For surely to aim at giving pleasure to others

is an object of the highest importance; and there can be no purer enjoyment than that derived from the knowledge that such pleasure has really been afforded.

If, however, the Author should have succeeded in his object, he trusts that any pleasurable impressions which may have been conveyed to those who have followed him thus far through this volume will not be merely transient, or such as might be experienced if, to a rapid perusal of the descriptions which have been given of Ferns and ferny lanes, and of the Author's suggestions respecting the cultivation of Ferns at home, were to succeed indifference as to the important end which the book is intended to secure.

The Author would wish to address his readers not collectively only, but individually. His labour will have missed its purpose if it does not, besides creating pleasant fancies, lead to practical and permanent good. Will it be too much to hope that *every one* who reads these pages will receive some benefit from their perusal, and will not lay the volume aside without having determined to carry out in practice the sugges-

tions which it contains? There is the greater reason to hope for such a result because of the very small amount of trouble and expense which need be involved in the attempt. Those, of course, who possess the necessary means, and who are not pressed for time, and who, moreover, are inclined to enter thoroughly and heartily into the spirit of the Author's suggestions, can carry them out with the most elaborate completeness. There are abundant facilities for the exercise of the most luxurious and expensive taste in the selection of the accessories needed for transforming into a 'Fern Paradise' either dwelling-house or garden. In the drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms of the houses belonging to the rich it is not by any means uncommon to find plant-cases or flower-pots of an ornamental kind. Sometimes a number of these may be found in one room, and the fact is an indication that the owner or some member of his household possesses a taste which is strongly appreciative of the beauties of Nature. Sometimes the plants are Ferns, more frequently they are flowering plants. But even in cases where this taste for introducing

plants into the dwelling-house has been exercised more freely than usual, it is seldom that the effect produced is striking. The conservatory—when an adjunct of the drawing-room, and immediately contiguous to it—supplies in some degree the requirements of a refined taste; but dwelling-rooms are mostly subjected to the despotic sway of a system of conventional ornamentation. Even rigid conventionalism, however, pays homage to Nature by calling artistic effort into requisition in order to produce petrified imitations of leaves and flowers. The high art of the painter and sculptor, and the ruder arts of house decorating, are employed in this work of imitation; but the result—often beautiful and striking as an artistic success—pales before the exquisite reality of Nature itself.

Why then do we not sweep away from our dwelling-houses the rigid conventionalism which is content to represent Nature in stereotyped lines in places where she is only too ready to come herself, in all her chaste and simple yet inimitable loveliness? Her image may still be preserved in stereotype where she cannot come herself; but away with the folly of setting up lifeless imitations

where the charming reality can exist, and smile upon us in its pure and dewy freshness !

Nothing less, it will be seen, than a revolution in domestic ornamentation will realize the Author's ideal—an ideal which he fears he has faintly and very imperfectly endeavoured to represent in these pages. What effect could be more pleasing, more delightful, more refreshing, and exhilarating to wearied town dwellers, than the sight of graceful fern-fronds *everywhere* surrounding them in and about their houses ? Money, as already shown, can be freely lavished if it be desired to employ artistic accessories in indulging the taste which the Author desires to see developed. Fern-cases, stands and brackets, boxes, hanging-baskets, pots, and, indeed, almost every conceivable arrangement for holding the beautiful plants, with every elaboration of carving and design, can be obtained in almost infinite variety. The same facilities exist for transforming the lawn or the garden into a 'Fern Paradise ;' and the means employed can here also be as elaborate and as artistic as wealth may desire. Shady garden-walls may thus be draped with ferny fronds. Embankments can be thrown up to fur-

nish abundant scope for the development of the larger species of Ferns: deep cuttings may be made, whose sides may afford a semi-subterranean hiding-place for the smaller species. Artificial rockery can be made in every direction. Fountains may be introduced in order more readily to supply the peculiar conditions of moisture, without which some of the graceful plants will not live or thrive. In the same way the soil necessary for the successful culture of the plants can be supplied; and the aspect can be chosen with a due regard to the requirements of Nature. To the rich, expense would be no object, and it would be lavished in the exercise of a worthy taste.

But—it is important to remember—costly accessories to Fern culture, as we have shown, are not *necessary*. The Author would wish to see his ideal universally established. The most splendid elaboration which art could suggest, would be overshadowed by the gracefulness which Ferns embody. Hence, the simplest and least expensive materials are all that *need* be employed to produce the most beautiful effects. The humblest householder can find no difficulty in obtaining these materials.

The ordinary red flower-pots, for instance, are within the reach of all, even the very poorest, and these can be brought freely into requisition to aid the Fern-lover in transforming his home into a 'Fern Paradise.' The lovely plants will be none the less graceful because grown in these simple contrivances. On the contrary, they will show to all the greater advantage when their own lovely forms are left—unsurrounded by artistic accessories—to speak to the eye with the quiet eloquence of natural grace.

In the garden also, however small it may be, or, as these pages have shown, even in the paved and narrow yard which may exist when a garden is absent, the same simplicity of arrangement will suffice for producing the most pleasing effects. Rockwork, for instance, will provide, perhaps, the most convenient site for the disposition of garden Ferns ; and here it will be absolutely essential rigidly to exclude anything like prim ornamentation. There must be no brilliantly-coloured or polished stones ; no coral ; no regular gradation of size and shape in the material used. Rough misshapen blocks of stone, arranged according to

what may be called the symmetry of ruggedness, will best suit the graceful ferny forms.

The volume goes forth on its mission. In
EVERY HOME which it enters may it help to promote
the realization of the Author's ideal of A FERN
PARADISE!





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